

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,305 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,200 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,993 Tons.
"HEUNGSHAN" 1,993 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.15 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation. Lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,265 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 3 P.M. from the
Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "HOI SANG," 457 Tons.
Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. "GAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or Vice Versa by the Companies' direct steamers "Lintan" and "Saqui." These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 27th June.

S.S. "SUI-AN,"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.

Departure from Macao 5 P.M.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.
 HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),
 opposite the Blake Pier.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
String Band play during Tiffin and Dinner.
A. F. DAVIES,
Manager. 196

"E PLURIBUS UNUM"

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH

THE KOWLOON HOTEL

MOREL
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GLORIOUS DINNER
(OPEN AIR)
will be served on **SUNDAY**, the 4th July.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1909

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entire New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine and the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF and separate Tables. Hot and Cold Baths. Telephone 100.

the supervision of an experienced FRENCH CHIEF, and separate rooms, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of
L. GAMEAU, N. BEUMENTHAL,
President, Manager

Telephone: 170. Telegrams "Astor." [24]

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
BREMER.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz	SATURDAY, 25th June, Noon.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD" Capt. H. Kirchner	WEDNESDAY, 30th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"KLEIST" Capt. Rud Meyer	About THURSDAY, 1st July.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz	FRIDAY, 16th June, 10 A.M.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of July.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	CALEDONNIEN	Brund	5th July, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOURANE	Lancelin	6th July, at 1 P.M.
HANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	19th July, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ARMAND BEHIC	Lafont	20th July, at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through-Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,
AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOWANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

Three superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

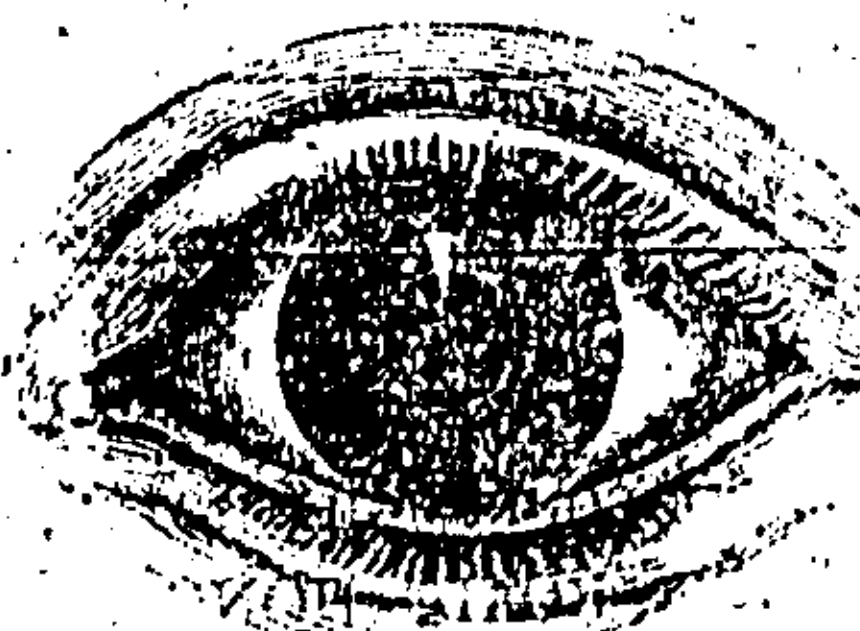
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamshu.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamshu, Canton, or to their Agents.

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements. Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON

CALCUTTA

SHANGHAI

1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.D.
10, Hong, 6th March 1909.

50, Beaufort Street

160, Nanjing Road

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length 515 ft.	Docking Length 376 ft.	Docking Length 481 ft.
Width of Entrance ... 80 "	Width of Entrance ... 50 "	Width of Entrance ... 63 "
Water on Blocks 28 "	Water on Blocks ... 26 "	Water on Blocks 21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridges Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.
Liebers, Sootta, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1903.

To Let.

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. [463]

TO LET.

ROOMS suitable for Offices in No. 10, ICE HOUSE STREET, in rear of David Sassoon & Co.'s premises.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1909. [513]

TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.
Apply to—
HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1909. [248]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR and GODOWN, together or separately, No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Central.

Apply to—
PHIROZSHA B. PETIT & CO.,
or at the premises.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1909. [494]

TO LET.

No. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 1 PRINCE STREET.

Apply to—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1909. [408]

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.
No. 1 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD. A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING. GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VOEUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE. No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [5]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tames & Co.). Rents low.

Apply to—
THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT,
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1909. [188]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 14, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [52]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

A RICKSHAW with BICYCLE RUBBER TYRED WHEELS in Good Condition.

Apply to—
S. D. SETNA,
No. 6, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, 21st June, 1909. [497]

FOR SALE.

"ADLER"
TYPEWRITERS

THE PERFECT VISIBLE.

The latest 1909 Model No. 7 with the latest improvement, the lightest touch, the strongest and the best ever produced.

We sell our Adler under our guaranteed terms.

A few lines will bring the Adler to your office free trial.

We sell various makes of second-hand Typewriters

AND

Rent out by day or week.
REPAIR IS OUR SPECIALTY.DRAGON CYCLE
DEPOT,33-35, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hongkong.

PARA VENDA.

GRANDE sortimento de LIVROS de MISSA em Portuguez, encadernados em lindas capas de phantasia e de diversas cores.

Preços módicos.

Dirija-se a

GRACA & CO.,

37, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, 8 Junho de 1909. [56]

EXPLORERS AMONG CANNIBALS.

TRYING MARCH OF 1,000 MILES IN NIGERIA.

Details of the expedition lately concluded by the Southern Nigerian Government, as the result of which some 5,000 square miles of hitherto unknown and unadministered country in the north and on the borders of Northern Nigeria have been opened up and brought under effective control, have been received by Reuter. These operations, which were carried out often under extremely difficult circumstances and among tribes who, for the most part, had never previously seen a white man, proved entirely successful, and were so managed that there was practically no serious fighting with the tribes.

These operations commenced early in November last, and only concluded in the middle of April. The British force consisted of 700 men of the Southern Nigeria Regiment, under the command of Col. Trenchard, who had with him 30 officers; two millimetre guns, six maxims, and 700 carriers. There were a few encounters in which isolated parties were attacked by the natives, but in no case was there any organised resistance or any serious attempt to hinder the advance of the British.

The Yala people, in whose country the columns remained for a month, gave a good deal of trouble. On their villages being entered they were found to be deserted, the women and live stock having been removed. The men meanwhile had formed bush camps in the open yam fields, where they could see the approach of the British, and had also hidden in the branches or trees scouts whose duty it was to fire signal guns. The people then took to their heels and encamped elsewhere, but fired on the columns when they were in what they regarded as a tight corner.

CARRIED POISONED ARROWS.

This tribe, like most of those encountered, was armed with flint locks and carried poisoned arrows, but fortunately the country was fairly open and the aim was not very accurate. After some weeks of this kind of thing the Yala came in, but declined to give up their arms.

In places the natives, hearing of the approach of a large force, dug pits and planted stakes to prevent their progress. What little hostility there was occurred during the earlier part of operations in the Okpoto country and among the Northern Ib tribes Col. Trenchard's force started in two columns, one from the Niger and one from the Cross River, with instructions to make for an unknown spot marked X, the two afterwards joining at Iketa, where the first base camp was formed.

From this base small columns were sent out in various directions, each being responsible for a definite district, which was to be mapped, and where the officers' duty was to get into touch with the natives and to show them how to make good roads. In each case the commanding officer of the column summoned the local chief and explained the Government terms, emphasising the fact that all human sacrifices must stop, that good roads must be made, and that a British Commissioner would be appointed who would settle all disputes. On these occasions there were impressive gatherings of thousands of natives, in many cases, cannibals, and for the most part naked, or practically so. They did not show undue delight at the advent of the British, and at a rule silently listened to the recital of the Government terms and then slowly dispersed.

PRACTISED JUJU RITES.

The various columns report that they found far less human sacrifice and juju rites in the hitherto unknown North than among the tribes on the Delta, and, on the whole, the people were of a better physical type. Several juju places were seen, and a big centre was destroyed. It was impossible to discover the nature of the juju rites practised, but in the vicinity of one big juju house discovered in a bush-clearing there were found a good deal of blood—whether human or not was not ascertained.

The heat was terrific, and the long marches sometimes in waterless districts, was very trying, even to the native troops. Almost all the officers were on foot, and in many cases they had done over 1,000 miles of walking. No white man was wounded during the whole operations, and there were only a few native casualties, but the nature of the work, combined with the great heat and the waterless stretches, proved extremely trying. Despite this fact, there was not much illness, except during the Harmattan, when pneumonia occurred among the carriers. Five doctors accompanied the force.

Parts of the country traversed were found to be extremely hilly, but the chief difficulties hindering the march of the British were due to the fact that there was a great dearth of guides and interpreters, the latter being very necessary owing to the fact that every tribe spoke a different tongue.

Hausa traders were found all through the country. The most distant station was established quite close to the Northern Nigeria boundary, another being about 40 miles south of Katsena Allah, on the Katsena River.

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER
AND
THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS.
No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of "tattooing," care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precautions against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct minuteness a specialty.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908. [56]WEATHER FORECAST AND
STORM WARNINGS ISSUED
FROM THE HONGKONG
OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

- Signal No.
1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
 2. A CONE point upwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
 3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
 4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
 5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
 6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
 7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
 8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal. Indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.
A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited on the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock.

Waglan.

Stanley.

Cape Collinson.

Aberdeen.

San Ki Wan.

Sai Kung.

Sha Tau Kok.

Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal from the Light-houses.

F. G. FINE,

Director.

17th 1st 1909

Intimation.

Powell's
Furnishing
Department

is now replete with an entirely new collection of

BEDROOM
SUITES

of the well known "POWELL" quality in solid teakwood, embracing a wide range of designs to suit the modest home or the mansion, at prices varying from

\$140 to \$325.

A visit to our showrooms, will convince intending purchasers, that the solid and durable construction of these suites is attained with-out detracting from the artistic appearance, which we claim is a special feature of the "POWELL" productions.

We are keeping well up with the times, with regard to the new systems of

MODERN
OFFICE
FITTINGS

and have now in our showrooms, a selection of the newest styles in

SECTIONAL
BOOKCASES
AND
FILING
CABINETS

on the vertical Sectional System, allowing any number of sections to be built upwards or at the side, as further filing space becomes necessary.

QUOTATIONS gladly and promptly given for any description of OFFICE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

POWELL'S
(FIRST FLOOR)
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.
and
28, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1909.

Intimation.

TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of Revenue Farms, in the State of North Borneo from the 1st January, 1910, as set out hereunder.

REVENUE FARMS IN THE STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

1. In making arrangements for the leasing of the Farms for the next term period of 1910, 1911 and 1912, the Government reserves to itself the right of vesting the Farms (as provided in the Proclamations concerning as named in Schedule A appended) in any person, by public or private sale as may be thought fit.

2. Any person either for himself alone or for himself and others, may, either in person or by agent duly accredited in writing, on any date prior to the said noon of the 1st October next, submit to the said Secretary at Sandakan, any tender he may think fit for all or any of the Farms, provided such tender is in conformity with the terms of tendering hereinafter set out and fulfill all the conditions required of the Farmer.

All tenders so made will (except at the express wish of the tenderers to the contrary) be received and treated by the Government as strictly confidential. On receiving any such tender, Government reserves to itself the right of deciding whether it shall be considered or not.

3. Government decides not to consider the tender, it will be returned to the tenderer under sealed cover.

All tenders accepted for consideration by Government will be, in the first instance, returned by Government for further consideration with the tenders handed in on 1st October, 1909, which will be opened at noon on that date, after which the successful tenderer will be selected.

The Farms, above referred to, are:—
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—Opium, Spirit, Gambling and Pawn-broking, as follows:—

(a) In one concession for the whole State.
(b) In one concession for any of the following Districts of the State, the limits named including the interior territory watered by the rivers within the limits given respectively:—

(i) SANDAKAN DISTRICT.—The Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the true left watershed of the Padas River.

(ii) KUBAT DISTRICT.—The Territory bounded on the one side by the true left watershed of the Padas River and on the other by the true right watershed of the Padas River.

(iii) WEST COAST DISTRICT.—The Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Padas River and on the other by the northern boundary of Province of Sarawak.

(iv) EAST COAST DISTRICT.—The Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the true left watershed of the Padas River.

(v) ROVING CLARKE.—being the Territory between Batu-Batu and the Lawas northern watershed.

4. The attention of these desirous of tendering is drawn to the following terms:—

(a) The tenderer must state in his tender the amount of rent for the Farm for the three years 1910, 1911 and 1912: a different sum may be offered for the first, second and third years respectively. The tenderer must also clearly state the proportion of the amount of rent to be allotted to each separate Farm.

(b) The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right of making any arrangements it may deem advisable as regards the letting of the Farms.

(c) Each tenderer should specify in full, in English, and in the vernacular language of the tenderer, the names, residences, and occupations of the persons tendering, and similar information regarding any security or any partner that the tenderer wishes to propose.

(d) The successful tenderer will be called upon to enter into a contract under the provisions of the Proclamations named in Schedule A appended.

(e) Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms may be seen on application at the Office of the said Secretary at Sandakan, or of Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co., at Singapore, or of Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co., at Hongkong.

(f) The successful tenderer will be required to deposit with the Finance Commissioner, Sandakan, security to the value of three months' Farm rent by means of a deposit of money to the amount of one month's Farm rent, and of the deeds to the amount of two months' Farm rent.

(g) The retail rates for Chandu fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1910, 1911 and 1912 are those specified below:—

Per tahil \$2.40
" chi \$0.30
" 5 hua packet \$0.15
" 4 \$0.12
" 3 \$0.08
" 2 \$0.06

(h) The Opium Farmer is responsible for seeing that Chandu is not sold by retail at the Opium Farm or at the Opium Farm shops at prices higher than those fixed by Government and named above (g).

The Opium and Spirit Farmer may fix their own prices for supplying the Opium and Spirit Farm Shops wholesale with Chandu and Spirit.

(i) During the continuance of the Farm period, the Opium and Spirit Farmer will be entitled to the use of a Trade-mark (to be approved by Government) to be affixed to any Opium of Chandu prepared by them, and to any vessel containing spirits for sale.

(j) As soon as the new Farmers have been appointed by the Governor, they will be required to submit in writing to the Secretary to the Governor at Sandakan a Schedule showing full particulars as to the Title Deeds they propose to deposit with the Government as security for the said two months' Farm rent. If these are considered satisfactory, the new Farmers will be required to execute a mortgage of the property to the Government as provided for by law.

(k) The Farmer for the West Coast may be required to rent certain Farm buildings at Jaulan.

(l) The following Proclamations govern the conduct of the Farms in B. N. Borneo viz:—
SCHEDULE A.

The Opium Proclamation No. 16 of 1901 as amended by No. 7 of 1904.
The Liquor Proclamation No. 17 of 1901.
The Pawnbrokers Proclamation No. 14 of 1902 as amended by No. 1 of 1903, and No. 3 of 1904.

The Gambling Proclamation No. 8 of 1901.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from A. L. STEIN, Esquire, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on

MONDAY, the 28th June, 1909, at 2 P.M., within his Residence, No. 1, The Albany, THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—
SILK TAPESTRY DRAWING ROOM SUITE, Double BRASS-MOUNTED BED-STEADS with MATTRESSES, MARBLE TOP BUREAUS Single and Double WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, TEAKWOOD HATSTAND with BEVELLED GLASS, DINING ROOM SUITE by Messrs. Wm. Powell & Co., Ltd., BLACKWOOD DESKS, VELVET-PILK CARPETS and RUGS, OIL PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS, OLD CHINESE VASES and WALL PLATES, JARDINIÈRES STANDS, &c., PANTRY and KITCHEN REQUISITES, and a quantity of HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

Also
One UPRIGHT IRON GRAND PIANO by Robinson Piano Co., One GRAMOPHONE with RECORDS.

A Unique Assortment of OLD WEAPONS. Catalogues will be issued. Electric fans will be used during Sale. On view from Saturday, 26th instant. TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1909. [489]

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 28th day of June, 1909, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of the Colony of HONGKONG, at Tai Tsang, in the Colony of HONGKONG, for a term of 75 years, with the option, renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.									
No. of the Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.				
Inland Lot No. 100.	East of Nishan.	ft. ft. ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft. ft. ft.				
64	64	64	71	55	5,780 (about)	40	1,154		

Hongkong, 19th June, 1909. [493]

Intimations.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Storerooms will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON, Manager.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1909. [150]

O. C. MOOSA,
1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VEILS

IN
VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES

IN
WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVEL-
INGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application. Coast
Port orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1908. [2]

LEE YEE
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

15, D'AGUILAR STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1907. [43]

GUNS

DIRECT from the manufacturers at lowest prices. 12-bore Double Breechloaders from 90's each. Illustrated catalogue of latest model Shot Guns, Combination Guns, Sporting Rifles, &c., post free. D. JAMES & REYNOLDS, George Street, Liverpool, Eng.

H. E. TANG SHAO-YI'S MISSION.

Nine months all but a few days from the date of his departure for the United States and Europe, H. E. Tang Shao-yi has returned to Shanghai and was received on Saturday afternoon with all the honours that is due to one of China's foremost Ministers and ablest mind. During those months his Excellency has conferred with the rulers of many countries in more or less close touch with the Far East. His progress has been marked with almost imperial dignity, and he himself has been received with the cordiality that China's envoys will never lack whenever they seek by direct means to cultivate intimate relations with the Western Powers. It is now time to count the actual gain that has resulted, or may yet result from what must certainly have been a very expensive mission. And for the moment it must be confessed that the success of the Special Commissioner's journey is the more difficult to estimate, in that its exact purpose still remains something of a mystery. To return thanks of China's behalf for that portion of the Boxer indemnity, still unpaid, which the United States Government had consented to waive was a comparatively small part of H. E. Tang's business. Beyond this we know that he was charged to study the financial systems of the different countries through which he passed. But considering the shortness of his sojourn at each stopping-place, it is difficult to believe that he can have added much to the knowledge that would have been easily procurable in Peking. The rumour current at the time of his leaving America, that he had failed in his efforts to promote an alliance between that country and China, may not be worth very serious attention. It would, however, be interesting to know for what reasons the instructions were sent from Peking, through which, as the Commissioner admitted on his arrival in England, he had been led to cut short his stay in the States.

But whatever the efforts of the past nine months may have succeeded or not have succeeded in accomplishing, it is impossible not to feel that his Excellency has been to some extent the victim of circumstances. If indeed it was to have been his business to draw China and America together in closer understanding—an alliance was at all times too one-sided to be seriously considered—the arbitration treaty signed between the two countries at Washington a day or two after H. E. Tang had left China seemed to be of good augury for the task. But within a week of the Commissioner's landing at San Francisco, the publication of the Japanese-American entente, must have dashed any such hopes to the ground. It is true that the terms of the agreement were communicated to the Waiwupu before its signature, and by the Waiwupu were thoroughly approved. But in so far as America had banded herself with Japan for the protection of China, as one of the stipulations of the compact, it was virtually impossible for her now to enter into any arrangement on terms of equality with the Power to which she had just assumed the position of joint-guardian. Far more serious, however, for the prospects of the mission were the deaths of the late Emperor and Empress Dowager. The principle that "the King never dies," never very applicable to an Oriental sovereignty, threatened to break down completely at the death of such a ruler as her late Majesty. That the break between past and present was bridged over with so little apparent effort seemed, at the time, to be a piece of unexpected good fortune, and in some respects it may still be so regarded. But in the light of recent events, a suspicion arises that, if no hand was raised to disturb the order of succession, it was only because there was no one in Peking of sufficient force of character to take the lead. The one strong man and champion of progress in the Government was relentlessly pulled down by a combination of minor jealousies. Since Grand Councillor Yuan's downfall it is quite clear that no one else cares to risk a repetition of his fate; and the hopes that once were built upon the character of the Prince Regent have failed, at yet, to justify themselves.

Yet paradoxically it is, perhaps, in this very confusion now so clearly prevailing at Peking that the best hopes of H. E. Tang's recent journey may be found. What he has succeeded in doing abroad is possibly of far less importance than the fact that he has been absent from China. In coming now to the many problems with which the Empire is faced, he enjoys the double advantage of being able to approach them from a detached point of view and of being absolutely independent of the intrigues of the past seven or eight months. To suppose that his Excellency will risk taking the decided line from which older Ministers have shrunk, is, of course, to indulge in speculations which may or may not be justified by his record in the past. But as President of the Ministry of Finance and High Financial Commissioner, to which post it is understood that the Prince Regent intends to appoint him, the newly returned Envoy will have an almost unrivalled opportunity for solid work. Within a few days' time the new Supervisors of provincial finances are due to leave for their respective positions; indeed, with characteristic want of foresight, orders have been given for their departure this week, some days, that is, before H. E. Tang Shao-yi can arrive in the capital. But since they have recently bound themselves by solemn resolution "entirely to avoid the inaction characteristic of Chinese officials" it is to be hoped that they will be ready to work in concert with the central Ministry even if they do not await the Minister's return for personal consultation. How far the provinces will consent to be bound by the rulings of Peking is another matter. But all the most pressing of China's difficulties today resolve themselves into the supreme question of financial reorganization, and the influence of H. E. Tang Shao-yi as an accepted financial expert will be watched with anxiety proportionate to the universal dread of an impending crisis in the affairs of China.

M. C. D. News.

Intimations.



TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
CALDERON MACQUEBON & Co., Hongkong.

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy
"Bisquit Dubouche
& Co."

XXX Very Old Fine \$2.50
V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years
Old 6.50

ALSO
QUINQUINA?
QUINQUINA?
DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,
Sole Agent.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. [40]

Consignees.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENVORLICH"
FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO'
LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 6th prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTONE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1909. [495]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SEGOVIA."

Captain Sachs, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1909. [501]

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WELSH PRINCE,"

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named vessel are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th June, at 2.30 P.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th June, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 5th July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

ARNHOLD KARBBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1909. [505]

Consignees.

S.S. "ARMAND BEHIC"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex S.S. *Chenille*, from Havre ex S.S. *Clavelle*, and from Bordeaux ex S.S. *Ville de Lille*, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Treasure are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless Intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 28th June, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 28th June, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 28th June, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. DE CHAMPORIN, Agent.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1909. [19]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO and SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"AWA MARU"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 21st July will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1909. [458-459]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"ASSAYE."

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark-by-Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. *Moldavia*.

From Calcutta, ex S.S. *Peshawar*.

From Persian Gulf, ex R.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co's Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 30th June, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

CONFERENCE IN PEKING.

HONAN DELEGATES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 24th June.

On the 21st inst., Grand Councilor Na Tung had a conference with the representatives of Honan Province and urged them to remain in Peking until after the conclusion of the negotiations regarding a certain mining syndicate.

PRESS LAWS.

FOREIGN MINISTERS TO BE CONSULTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 24th June.

The Board of Civil Affairs has decided to communicate with the various Foreign Ministers in Peking with a view to the Press laws being brought into force in all the foreign settlements in China.

VICEROY OF SHENSI.

HIS RESIGNATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 24th June.

On the 23rd inst., an Imperial decree was issued pointing out that by tendering his resignation immediately after his memorial on the subject of Constitutional Government, the Viceroy of Shensi and Kansu showed the spirit with which he is animated. The Central Government, however, does not propose to take further cognisance of the matter beyond accepting the resignation.

The vacant viceroyship will be given to Cheung Kang.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 24th June.

At 10 o'clock on the 22nd instant—the Chinese annual Dragon Boat Festival day—a dragon-boat when racing off the south bank of the Shamoon, was captured by the wash from the propeller of the steam launch *Pa Sing*, which was passing at the time. There were on board the dragon-boat about a hundred men; these were all thrown into the river. On the alarm being raised the people on the boats in the vicinity hurried to render assistance to the men. Twenty-two were saved by the water police, twenty-eight by the crew of the steam launch *Shamoon*, some twenty or so by the steamer *Kong Ping*, and about a dozen by the men on board a junk. A few more were afterwards picked up by a sampin. In all about eighty men were saved. The members of the Red Cross Society on hearing of the accident proceeded at once to the riverside to render aid. It is feared that some fifteen were drowned; others are missing. Two corpses were recovered on the same day and three more yesterday by the water police.

FAMINE RELIEF.

At the request of the Viceroy of the Kansu province, where a severe famine is prevailing, the Viceroy has remitted a sum of 20,000 taels to Kansu for the relief of the sufferers.

The Central Relief Committee yesterday received a telegraphic appeal from the representatives of the Kansu province at Shanghai informing them of the condition of the famine in that province and asking for urgent relief from the people of Canton on behalf of the famine-stricken people in the North.

A BOLD THIEF.

At about 8 p.m., on the 21st instant, a theft was committed in the bedroom of the Junior Lieutenant Tatar General, when a quantity of silk clothing and other valuable articles said to be worth several hundred dollars were taken away. There is at present no clue for the apprehension of the thief or thieves.

WONG TA CHING.

Wong Ta Ching, the Commander-in-Chief of the two Chinese cruisers *Hoi Yung* and *Hoi Ki*, left here yesterday on board a gunboat for Hongkong en route for the North.

OFFICIAL AMENITIES.

The Viceroy received the German Consul and a German visitor this afternoon. In the morning H.E. Chang paid a visit to the French Sacred Heart College, where he was entertained at luncheon by the French missionaries.

UNSEEMLY FIGHT.

The bodyguard of the Viceroy on the 22nd instant through some unknown reason clashed with the police on duty in the vicinity of the Viceroy's Yamen, when half a dozen men on both sides were more or less injured.

The leading Japanese Bankers and merchants in the Colony and the local pressmen were the guests at luncheon to-day of Mr. S. Fujimura of the "Independent News" of Tokyo. Mr. T. Fumai, Consul for Japan, was also present. The luncheon was held on board the magnificent Pacific liner *Tango Maru* of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

COTTON SPINNING IN JAPAN.

PROTECTION NOT WANTED.

The Osaka Mainichi quotes the following as the views of Mr. Muto, managing director of the Kanagatuchi Spinning Company, on various questions relating to the spinning industry in Japan:

THE QUESTION OF PROTECTION.

"There are signs of growing activity in the controversy between Free-traders and Protectionists in Japan as the time for the revision of the Customs tariff approaches. The majority of the public may be attracted to the standard of the Protectionists, but cotton yarn requires no protection. If an increased duty is imposed on cotton yarn, the result will be an advance in the price of yarn in Japan, which in turn will cause difficulty to consumers by increasing the price of manufactured articles, and the demand for these articles will consequently dwindle. The protection of trade and industry by imposing heavy duties tends to check the industrial development of the country. For instance, the duty imposed on machinery and iron for the protection of materials and machines produced in Japan has forced the majority of manufacturers to pay higher prices for their machinery and iron, solely in the interests of a few manufacturers of machinery. The evil of this system is most pronounced in the case of iron. Duty is imposed on iron in order to protect iron foundry—the Imperial Iron Foundry—and all the shipbuilders and manufacturers of machinery in Japan are hampered in their business on this account. The imposition of a duty on rice has satisfied the farmers, but it has brought about an advance in wages, and the industrial world has been thrown into confusion. These facts are admitted by everybody. I am most strongly opposed to the protection of trade by tariffs, and certainly do not wish to have such protection applied to cotton yarn.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF EXPORT AND REIMBURSEMENT OF DUTY.

"It is suggested by some that a duty should be imposed on raw cotton and that the duty should be reimbursed upon cotton yarn exported. The ground for this view may be the desire to obtain an additional revenue on the one hand and to encourage the export of cotton yarn on the other; but the result of an imposition of duty on raw cotton will be merely to force up the price of cotton yarn, and inflict further hardship upon the lower classes, with whom yarn is much in demand. The operation of such measures for the encouragement of industry is always attended by evils, and as is well known, political corruption is one of the evils created by such measures. The Dai Nippon Sugar Company scandal originated in a measure for the encouragement of industry. Such measures may be adopted by businessmen themselves, but the State should hold aloof from them.

THE SPINNING INDUSTRY.

"The result of the working of the spinning companies for the first half of this year seems to have been satisfactory. Some of the companies may have lost a large part of their profit on account of the advance in the price of raw cotton, but probably none have actually lost on their business. The second half of the year is the busiest time for cotton-spinners, as the raw cotton season is then entered upon which requires prompt action on the part of the spinners—who must exercise strict discretion and care in managing their business. The financial position in Japan has now reached its turning-point. There are signs of approaching difficulty in the export of yarn in the coming half-year, and the spinning business in the second half of this year will doubtless be rather interesting. I do not believe, however, that trade will be less favourable in the coming half-year than in the present and those engaged in the spinning industry should be able to see still more satisfactory results at the end of the year.

EXPORT OF YARN.

"Great activity has been shown in the export of yarn during the first half of this year. This appears to be due to an increase in the purchasing power of the Chinese. In speculating on the condition of the export trade in the coming half-year, it is essential to consider what changes are likely to take place in the purchasing power of the people in China. In the foreign trade of China exports usually exceed imports in the second half-year, as in the case of Japan. The price of silver during the coming half-year will probably not rise any higher than in the second half of last year, and so it is only reasonable to expect that exports from China will fall below the amount for the second half of last year. The same period is the export season of raw silk in China, and considerable sums of money are absorbed in this business. In addition to this the construction of railways in the interior will cause the distribution of a large amount of funds. In consequence the purchasing power of the Chinese in the interior will certainly not fall off, even if it does not increase. The inflow of a large amount of money into China will increase the demand for silver, which will in turn be forced up, thus encouraging the export of yarn to China. For this reason I am optimistic in regard to the export of yarn during the coming half-year. Whether my conjecture will or will not be realized remains to be seen.

KANAGATUCHI FINANCE.

"The Kanagatuchi Company has decided to raise a loan of ¥3,000,000 by means of debentures, but the terms and other details of the loan have not yet been decided on. When this loan is raised, the present loan obtained from France will be repaid. The company is not in pressing need of money, but requires a reserve fund. It is difficult for businessmen to borrow money from bankers at a time of monetary stringency, and business-men are not infrequently involved in difficulties on such occasions. The company wants to have a reserve as a provision against such a possible danger."

FARTHER EAST.

SCENES AND IMPRESSIONS.

From Rangoon to Singapore the weather was very warm—almost as warm by night as by day—so many of the passengers slept on deck under the open sky. The Southern Cross was visible early every morning. Penang gave us the first glimpse of really tropical vegetation, with its groves of coco-nut palms and nutmeg trees, etc. John Chalmers was much in evidence here and still more so at Singapore, but with none of the sad look Bret Hart attributes to him, probably because he is not the down-trodden, abject creature we read of in the Pacific sketches.

It is difficult to conceive of Penang and Singapore without the Chinese. They are not only the hewers of wood and drawers of water, the waiters and club servants, the sampans and rikshas men, but many of them occupy most responsible positions, the cashiers and compradors of the great banks and of many commercial establishments being all Chinese. They have the reputation of being willing, obliging and honest, and they go through no end of unpleasant work with the most imperturbable cheerfulness and good humour.

GLASGOW TO THE FRONT.

The harbour of Singapore is magnificent; it seems to form a sort of toll-bar at which all ships bound to and from the Far East must get Britain's permission to pass. No wonder our Continental friends look with envious eyes at these outposts of our Empire. The portion of the harbour set apart for the P. and O. boats is like a lovely lake, the trees coming down right to the water's edge, and but for the tin smelting works (Glasgow again!), one might fancy oneself far from the madding crowd.

The commercial community is, as usual, largely Scottish, as are our representatives at Government House. To all of them I was indebted for much kindness and hospitality. Under the auspices of Government House I visited the neighbouring territory of Johore and saw the Sultan's fine collection of curios. His country is rising into new importance, thanks to the introduction of the rubber plant.

The Botanic Gardens of Singapore are beautifully planned and show in small compass most of the trees and plants of the tropics. I was fortunate in getting from the superintendent there (as well as at Calcutta) the promise of some interesting specimens for the Corporation.

The work of the municipality is efficiently carried on under the guidance of Colonel Broadrick; he is justly proud of the roads which, macadamised with a reddish material, form a beautiful contrast to the rich green of the vegetation. Great extensions of the water works are in progress, and it is proposed to use the catchment area for the growth of rubber plants for profit, so I do not despair yet of the Corporation of Glasgow agreeing to the afforestation of Ardgool.

HONGKONG.

A few muggy days at sea, during which everything on board the *Macedonia* was soaking, brought us to Hongkong, 10,000 miles from London. Singapore was fine, but I have never seen anything to rival the harbour of Hongkong. The island itself is exceedingly picturesque, and hilly, but horses are of no use for the traffic; people must either walk or use rikshas around the base of the hills, and chairs or "dandies," carried by two or three men, on the hill roads.

The valleys between the hills are wonderfully beautiful; in one of them all the cemeteries are situated; it is called the Happy Valley, but whether the cemeteries are there because of that, or whether it is so called because the cemeteries are there, I could never find out. The houses of the European residents are dotted all over the hillsides, and there is a fine hotel—the Peak—about 2,000 feet above the sea level, reached by electric car.

The Chinese town is exceptionally clean and well kept, and is a very hive of industry. Early and late you find John hard at work, and seeming to enjoy it. Many of the best shops are Chinese, and contain exquisite works of art in silver and ivory, not to mention embroideries, fans, silks, sewed-work and basket work of all sorts. Here again I found the same generous hospitality which characterises our missionaries of empire everywhere, and I spent a delightful evening at Government House as the guest of Sir Frederick Lugard.—D. M. Stevenson in *Glasgow Mail*.

CHINESE EGGS.

In the *Revue d'Hygiene*, Dr. Malignon, who has dwelt long in China, gives some curious details of the food of the Chinese. This is what he says of the "Sons of Heaven" and the way they eat eggs:—The Chinese are great eaters of eggs, which they take hard-boiled. One finds them in all the roadside places for refreshment. The Celestials have an expression: "Eggs of a hundred years." The eggs are not always a century in age, but one is able to get them of many years' standing.

The Celestials have a preference for the egg of the duck or goose. They are placed with aromatic herbs in slaked lime for a period more or less long, the minimum time of treatment being five or six weeks. Under the influence of time the yolk liquefies and takes a dark green colour. The white coagulates and becomes green. The product of the eggs which has a strong odour, from which a stranger betakes himself quickly, the Chinese, eat as hors d'œuvre, and it is said to have the taste of lobster.

Mr. John Hays Hammond, who could have filled the post of American Minister to China, had he been so inclined, had the curious experience of being condemned by the neck until he was dead for his participation in the famous Jameson Raid. In America he has distinguished himself by holding "record" in professional salaries. He retired in March of last year from the post of mining engineer to the Guggenheim Corporation, in which capacity he was making \$10,000 per annum—\$50,000 on a fixed salary, and the rest in commissions.

COMMERCIAL.

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 25th instant, Messrs. Phillips & Co. write:—

Our last circular was dated the 15th instant. The floods in the interior have not yet subsided, hence Chinese dealers are unwilling to make fresh large purchases. Previous forward purchases are coming in, which also had the effect of a curtailment of business. Prices show no change.

No. 204.—A small business passed at current rates.

No. 161.—Business was done in selected threads only.

No. 125.—No much in favour.

No. 105.—Selected threads changed hands at current rates.

No. 8.—Nothing doing.

No. 6.—Ruled weak.

Market closes steady.

Sales:—75 bales of No. 6x, 625 bales of No. 10x, 125 bales of No. 12x, 100 bales of No. 16x, and 225 bales of No. 20x; in all about 1,150 bales.

Arrivals:—Per steamers *Japan*, *Yokohama Maru*, *Purita*, *Lightning* and *Assaye* about 9,000 bales.

Unsold Stock:—About 30,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock:—About 15,000 bales.

Exchange:—We quote 10-day as follows:—

India T. T. at Rs. 133 1/2 per cent.

Demand " " 133 1/2

London T. T. " Sh. 1/2d. = \$

Demand " " 1/2 5/16d. = \$

Shanghai " " Tls. 7 1/2 = \$100.

Silver " " 24 1/2 per oz.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write this afternoon:—

With the large amount of money lying idle here partly owing to the difficulty in obtaining mortgages, one would naturally expect that stocks would be more in favour, but with few exceptions, there is little improvement in values, and even in a few cases prices have weakened. A certain amount of attention is now being paid to Rubber shares, and quite a fair business has been done with Singapore and London.

The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., have declared a final dividend of Tls. 24 for the year ending 30th April, 1909.

It is announced that the Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd., have declared a final dividend of 1/4 for 1908, and an interim dividend of 1/4 for account of 1909.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have risen to \$1.00 at which rate a fair business has been effected but at the close they are still maintainable at this rate. The London rate has improved to £93-10/8.

Marine Insurances.—Cautions are neglected at \$95. North China are firm and wanted at Tls. 100. Unions are on offer at \$84. Yangtze are nominally quoted at \$30 in Shanghai.

Fire Insurances.—During the early part of the week, China Fires were sold at \$11, but \$10 is all that is being offered now. Hongkong Fires continue firm at \$345.

Shipping.—China and Manilla are obtainable at \$10. Douglases are unchanged and with no business to report at \$35. Hongkong, Canton and Macao steamboats are still in request at \$33. Shell Transports have hardened, and are wanted at 64 1/2. Indo-Chinas, when the result of the last year's working became known, weakened considerably, the price in Shanghai falling to Tls. 50 and shares might be obtainable here, somewhere about the equivalent of this rate. We quote them \$63 but there are absolutely no buyers coming forward. The London price is also down, viz., £3-15/- for preferred and £2-1/- for deferred shares. It is officially announced that the general managers are in receipt of a telegram from London to the effect that the annual general meeting of shareholders will take place on the 29th inst., that £10,000 has been transferred from Reserve Fund and £18,000 from underwriting account which will then stand at £148,871 and that £55,358 has been written off for depreciation. The balance of £15,561 then remaining at credit of Profit and Loss account for the year 1908, it is proposed to carry forward.

Refineries.—China Sugars can be placed at \$35. Luzons are quiet at \$15. Perak Sugars have been sold in the North at Tls. 270.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings are on offer in the North at Tls. 18 1/2. Raub has declined to \$9 with sellers.

Docks. Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have ruled weak and buyers offer no higher than \$55. Sales of Whampoa Docks have been put through at \$54, and more can probably be placed. Shanghai Docks, owing to forced sales for June Settlement in the North, have declined but buyers are again coming forward, and sales have taken place at Tls. 78 1/2. Hongkong Wharves have weakened to Tls. 160, but buyers prevail.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels, old, have been dealt in to a fair extent at \$68. The new shares are wanted at \$36. Hongkong Lands are offering at the reduced rate of \$108. Humphreys Estates have strengthened to \$97 with further buyers, after sales. Shanghai Lands are wanted in the North at Tls. 120.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are out of favour at \$84. A further rise in Ewos has taken place and they have been sold at Tls. 12 1/2. In other Northern Mills we make the following changes according to latest mail advices from the North, Internationals, Tls. 90 sellers. Lau Kung Mow, Tls. 100 sellers and Soy Chee, Tls. 95 nominal.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos are still on the upward move and after sales at \$14 1/2 and \$14 1/4 are quoted at \$14 1/2. China Light and Powers have buyers at \$6 1/2 and China Providents at \$5.00. Dairy Farms are inquired for at \$16 1/2 but none are to be had unless at a higher rate. Green Island Cements have been sold at \$9.10 and \$9. Hongkong Electric have found buyers at \$10 1/2 and \$20.

To-day's Advertisements.

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

IT is hereby notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:—

On TUESDAY, the 29th June:—
From Pakshawan in a North-Easterly direction, at ranges up to 6,500 yards, commencing at 9 A.M. and finishing at 1 P.M.

If the weather is unfavourable on the above date, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

BASIL TAYLOR,
Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1909. [508]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"
Captain A. E. Gentles, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 3rd July, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1909. [507]

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SIKH,"
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd July will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 25th July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 2nd July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1909. [506]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ SIGISMUND,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd of July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd of July, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 6th of July, 1909, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELOHRS & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 25th June 1909. [5]

and more are inquired for at the latter rate. Langkats have experienced a smart recovery, as, after having dropped to Tls. 975, are wanted at Tls. 1,045. Sumatras have weakened to Tls. 165, at which figure sales are reported from the North.

Exchange.—The Banks selling rate on London is 1/9 5/16 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 7 1/2.

Dividends Payable. Shanghai Docks.—Final of Tls. 24 for year ending 30th April, 1909. Shell Transports.—Final of 1/4 for 1908 and interim of 1/4 for account 1909.

Forward Settlements.—The following dates have been fixed by the Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong for Forward Settlements:—

Month	Settlement 29th June
June	30th July.
July	30th August.
August	29th September.
September	29th October.
October	29th November.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

SIGNALLING CLASS.

At Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m., on Monday, 28th, and Wednesday, the 30th instant.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

A spoon shoot for the members of the H. K. V. R. Rifle Club will be held on King's Park Range on Sunday, the 27th instant, at 2.30 p.m. Ammunition can be purchased on the Range. A good attendance is anticipated.

Any members of the Engineer Unit desirous of joining the Rifle Club will please send in their names to the Secretary, Mr. G. D. Newbrow, Vacuum Oil Co. Subscription: \$3 per annum.

Intimations.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

Fine Salted Australian PIGS' TROTTERS.

96 Cents a Dozen.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1909. [580]

ASAHI BEER.

SAPPORO BEER.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

MITSUI RUSSIAN KAISHA, Sole Agents.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF WILL'S, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong 20th March, 1908. [58]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

Time	Frequency
7.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
7.15 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 11.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.45 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
12.15 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER. SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec. (Subject to alteration). Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong	From Quebec
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JULY 3RD.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, JULY 30TH.
"MONTEAGLE" WEDNESDAY, JULY 14TH.	ALLAN LINE FRIDAY, AUG. 20TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, JULY 24TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, SEPT. 10TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, AUG. 14TH.	

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer at show above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World. HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "O to Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port. 43. Via New York. 44. For further information, Maps, Guide Book, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. JACKSON, General Manager, 100, Queen's Road, Hongkong. Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	SUNDAY, 27th June, Daylight.
TIENSIN VIA SWATOW, WEI, HAIWEI & CHEFOO	"CHUENSHING"	SUNDAY, 27th June, Daylight.
KOBE & MOJI	"FAUSANG"	SUNDAY, 27th June, Daylight.
MANILA	"YUEHSANG"	FRIDAY, 2nd July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	SATURDAY, 3rd July, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"POKSANG"	TUESDAY, 6th July, 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 Days). The steamers "Kwangsang" and "Yuehsang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze River, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers. Telephone No. 51. Hongkong, 25th June, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN" 27th June, Daylight.
WEI HAI WEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"BUICHOW" 28th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING" 29th June, 3 P.M.
BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA, CEBU & ILOILO	"SHANTUNG" 29th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIANG" 30th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"ANHUI" 1st July, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN" 4th July, 3 P.M.
MANILA	"YAN" 5th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW" 8th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBUANGA and USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"TAIXUAN" 19th July, 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports. DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINAN" and S.S. "SANDU". AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE. FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Linan, Chintan).

With excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These steamers land passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines:—\$45 single, \$80 return. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. Telephone No. 16. Hongkong, 25th June, 1909.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamship between Hongkong and Manila—Saloon staterooms—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 26th June, at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 3rd July, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO. GENERAL MANAGERS.

Shipping—Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. MANSHU MARU	5,000 tons gross	Sail 1st July, 1909, at Noon.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	5,000 "	30th Aug., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	5,000 "	26th Oct., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. MANSHU MARU	5,000 "	10th Dec., 1909, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Yokohama, Japan.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1909.



OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY, AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, at shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Take on Cargo through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	Tons	Leaves
TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SHIMIDZU AND YOKO.	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	SATURDAY, 3rd July.
Do.	"FITZPATRICK"	4,416	31st do.
Do.	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,178	28th Aug.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for staterage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze River and North China Ports, by the steamers to Shanghai.

For	Steamers	Leaves
SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI.	"DAIJIN MARU" Capt. Y. Kaburaki	TUESDAY, 29th June, at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, FOCHOW and SHANGHAI.	"BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. Fuso	THURSDAY, 1st July, at 10 A.M.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "CHOJU MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, Manager. Hongkong, 22nd June, 1909.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES, 1909
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP	BINGO MARU, Capt. A. Christensen, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 7th July, at Daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	KAWACHI MARU, Capt. H. Petersen, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 21st July, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	TANGO MARU, Capt. S. Ishikawa, Tons 8000	TUESDAY, 6th July, at 4 P.M.
VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU, Capt. K. Sato, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 20th July, at 4 P.M.
KAIH, SHIMIDZU AND YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU, Capt. N. Matheson, Tons 6000	FRIDAY, 9th July, at Noon.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5000	FRIDAY, 9th July, at 5 P.M.
VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE AND BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5000	FRIDAY, 9th July, at 5 P.M.
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU, Capt. C. H. Butler, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 7th July, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5000	FRIDAY, 30th July, at 5 P.M.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Wm. Thompson, Tons 9000	FRIDAY, 30th July, at 5 P.M.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	ITAKASAKI MARU, Capt. A. Mocker, Tons 5000	TUESDAY, 29th June.
SHANGHAI AND KOBE	TOTOMI MARU, Capt. R. Smith, Tons 4000	THURSDAY, 1st July, P.M.

1 Cargo only. 2 Fitted with new System of wireless telegraphy.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's Newly Built 9,000 Tons Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Hongkong as follows:—

Hirano Maru	(Capt. H. FRASER)	About Wednesday, 30th June.
Kamo Maru	(Capt. F. L. SOMMER)	About Wednesday, 28th July.
Mishima Maru	(Capt. A. E. MOSES)	About Wednesday, 25th August.
Atsuta Maru	(Capt. W. THOMPSON)	About Wednesday, 22nd September.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND THE WORLD.

CHEAPEST ROUND TRIPS

BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

COMMENCING 1ST JUNE, ENDING 31ST AUGUST, 1909.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 4 months.

	YOKOHAMA RETURN	KOBE RETURN	MOJI RETURN	NAGASAKI RETURN
1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

Option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

For further particulars, apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICA AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA."

Captain W. Hayward, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., TO-MORROW, the 25th June, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. China, 8,000 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. Himalaya, due in London on 8th August, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office, until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are regulated.

For further Particulars, apply to R. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1909.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE."

Captain W. O. Tyers, will be despatched as above on or about 11th July.

For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1909.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"SEGURA."

Captain Hayes, will be despatched as above on or about 20th July.

The attention of passengers is drawn to the excellent accommodation provided by this vessel at cheap rates. She is specially adapted for service in the tropics, being fitted with refrigerating machinery, and electric fans in staterooms. Doctor and Stewardess are carried. Fare to London £35.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1909.

CHARGEURS REUNIS. (FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT TO SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo-boat service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1909.

THE Steamship

"AMIRAL FOURICHON."

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO and other above destinations on or about the 20th July, 1909.

For further particulars apply to MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, Agents at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1909.

STEAM TO CANTON

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 5 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These fine Steamers, owned by Chinese capitalists and Officer by Europeans, are second to none on the River. Excellent accommodation for eighteen First Class Passengers. The Steamers are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in State Rooms.

Passage Fare—Single Journey, \$4. Meals—\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD. and SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.

No. 5, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR."

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1909.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA, VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons Captain Sailing Date

Oceano	4,657	F. W. Davies	1st July 1909
Kumera	6,232	J. Mathes	29th July
Aymara	4,503	J. Boyd	26th Aug.
Converte	6,232	S. Shotton	23rd Sept.

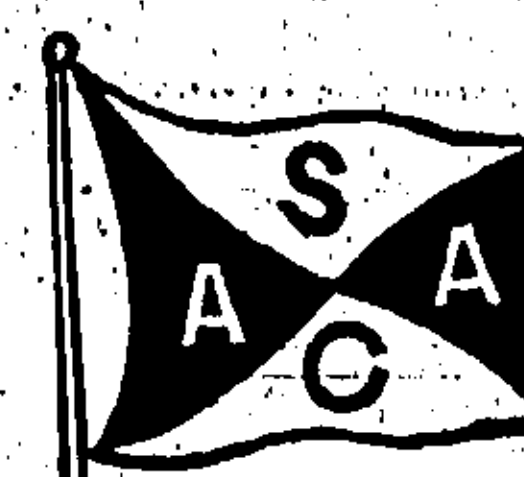
* These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 18th June, 1909.

HONGKONG—BOSTON—NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the MALABAR COAST.)

S.S. "ST. PATRICK" ... On 15th July, 1909.

For Freight and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1909.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR NEW YORK:

S.S. ...

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1909.

Intimation.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS, from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE

at No. 39, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG supplied the Annexe to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co., 25th May, 1909.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1909.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	100 1/2
Do. demand	100 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	100 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	100 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	100 1/2
India T.T.	100 1/2
Do. demand	100 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 6 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 12 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 18 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 24 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 36 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 48 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 60 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 72 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 84 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 96 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 108 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 120 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 132 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 144 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 156 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 168 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 180 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 192 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 204 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 216 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 228 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 240 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 252 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 264 months sight	100 1/2
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Do. 612 months sight	100 1/2
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Do. 660 months sight	100 1/2
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Do. 696 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 708 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 720 months sight	100 1/2
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Do. 768 months sight	100 1/2
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Do. 1920 months sight	100 1/2
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Do. 1944 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 1956 months sight	100 1/2
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Do. 1992 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 2004 months sight	100 1/2
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Do. 2952 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 2964 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 2976 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 2988 months sight	100 1/2
Do. 3000 months sight	100 1/2

SHIPPING AND MAILS

MAILS DUE.

Indian (Namsang) 29th inst.	100 1/2
German (Kilist) 30th inst.	100 1/2
Indian (Lalung) 31st inst.	100 1/2
Australian (Talyan) 1st inst.	100 1/2

The s.s. *Dacia* arrived at Boston on 22nd inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's s.s. *Sardonia* left Singapore for this port on 25th inst. at 8 a.m., and is due here on 30th inst. at 4 a.m.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Fick, Director of the Hongkong Observatory.

On the 25th at 11.55 a.m.—The depression entered Tongking near Haiphong last night.

The barometer has risen quickly over the Western and northern shores of the China Sea, and a slight rise has taken place on the E. coast of China. It has fallen moderately over Japan owing to a depression which appears to be moving Eastwards in the Japan Sea.

Pressure remains high over the Pacific to the E. of Japan.

Moderate S. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and along the S. coast of China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 1.64 inches.

FORECAST.

- 1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S. winds, moderate; squally, showery.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, S. winds fresh.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Spir, Nor. s.s., 870, W. Horn, 24th June, 1909, Wuhu 19th June, Rice, Angard, Thoresen & Co.

Fri, Nor. s.s., 860, C. Wazle, 24th June, Haiphong 17th June, and Hoihow 22nd, Pige and Bullocks, Angard, Thoresen & Co.

Prinz Sigismund, Ger. s.s., 1,844, D. Lenz, 25th June, Sydney 3rd June, and Manila 22nd, Gen.—M. & Co.

Taming, Br. s.s., 1,344, A. Somerville, 25th June, Manila 2nd June, Gen.—B. & S.

Prinz, Nor. s.s., 710, C. S. Christensen, 25th June, Bangkok 18th June, Rice, Kean Thye Long.

Sikh, Br. s.s., 3,231, Atkinson, 24th June, London via Ports 15th May, Gen.—D. & Co., Ltd.

Tikini, Dut. s.s., 2,487, H. Koops, 24th June, Macassar 16th June, Gen.—J. C. J. L.

E. F. Ferdinand, Aust. s.s., 3,843, E. Niche, 25th June, Kobe and Shanghai 21st June, Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Kwonggang, Br. s.s., 1,426, W. P. Baker, 25th June, Canton 24th June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Obenau, Br. s.s., 1,349, J. H. Brown, 25th June, Canton 24th June, Gen.—B. & S.

Kiang Ping, Chi. s.s., 1,223, H. Uddin, 25th June, Canton 24th June, Gen.—Tung Lee & Co.

Manabu Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,254, T. Chiba, 25th June, Mori 19th June, Coal, T. K. K.

Marie King, Aus. s.s., 2,474, E. Stringer, 25th June, Canton 24th June, Coal, C. M. & Co.

Ichaz, Br. s.s., 1,318, T. Chiba, 25th June, Chao 20th June, Gen.—B. & S.

Hutchow, Br. s.s., 1,212, E. Forsyth, 25th June, Swatow 24th June, Gen.—B. & S.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Tifkai, for Yokohama.

Spir, for Canton.

Haifon, for Swatow.

Haidi, for Bangkok.

Bullerphos, for Saigon.

Prinz Sigismund, for Yokohama.

Kiang Ping, for Chinkiang.

Passengers arrived.

Per *Taming*, from Manila—Messames Symington, Camacho and servant, Misses Belle Solomano and Nellie Marshall, Messrs. Clark Wilson, Bulepaine, Lefebvre, Cousin, Lochrane and B. Barry.

Per *Prinz Sigismund*, for Hongkong from Sydney—Mr. F. Rotondi, Mr. and Mrs. Sohr, Messrs. Mar Young and family, Long Bing, Hong Kong, Duck See and Geo. Sin, From Simpsonhale—Mrs. P. Kolbe, Mrs. G. Kaufmann, and Mr. Ewert. From Friedrich Wilhelmshafen—Messrs. Strass and Boyesen, From Manila—Mr. Braun, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lewis and child, Mr. C. H. Gady, Mr. and Mrs. Berrell, Mr. E. Fullerton, Mrs.

M. von Nissen, Miss F. Koehn, Mrs. L. D. Hargis, Lieut. F. P. Jacobs, Col. J. G. Harbord, Mr. A. Conde and family.

Passengers expected.

Per *Prinz Ludwig*, due about the 14th July.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Eberius, Mr. and Mrs. A. Vidal, Messrs. E. Schmidt, Robert Harwig, Paul Heer, and Miss M. Murrin.

Per *Gord*, due about the 28th July, Mr. A. Lewis.

Shipping Reports.

Str. *Friya*, from Bangkok—Strong S.W. winds the two last days.

Str. *Tamir*, from Manila—Moderate S. S.W. wind, confused sea, cloudy with heavy rain squall, moderating towards arrival.

Str. *Marie Ring*, from Chinkiang—Fine S.W. light wind, smooth to turnabout, the coast port moderate S.E. wind and high sea, squally, with rain.

VESSELS IN PORT

STRANERS.

Alecin, Ger. s.s., 3,376, J. Ernst, 18th June, Portland, Or. via Japan Ports 19th May, Flour and Opals.—P. & A. S. S. Co.

Aratoun Apar, Br. s.s., 2,931, A. Stewart, 21st June, Moji 16th June, Coal and Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.

Benmore, Br. s.s., 1,935, J. Henderson, 26th June, Moji 14th June, Coal—G. L. & Co.

Cambysea, Br. s.s., 2,045, Bainbridge, 19th June, New York and Sabang 25th April, Kerosene.—S. O. Co.

Derwent, Br. s.s., 1,557, J. Jenkins, 22nd June, Saigon 18th June, Rice.—Man Fat & Co.

Drufer, Nor. s.s., 1,102, J. Bing, 21st June, Swatow 20th June, Ballast.—H. A. L.

Erpress of China, Br. s.s., 3,046, W. Davison, 24th June, 24th June—Vancouver, B.C. 3rd June, and Shanghai 21st, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Fausang, Br. s.s., 1,410, S. Malkin, 19th June, Saigon 15th June, Rice and Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.

Fritsch, Nor. s.s., 891, O. Andersen, 20th June, Wul 15th June, Rice—Angard, Thoresen & Co.

Fukui Maru, Jap. s.s., 4,728, K. Nakagawa, 21st June, from Moji, Coal.—M. B. K.

Germania, Ger. s.s., 1,700, H. Fluegel, 17th June, and Shanghai 27th April, Copra.—S. W. & Co.

Hong Lee, Br. s.s., 2,056, J. Home, 24th June, Penang and Singapore 17th June, Gen.—Joo Tek Sing.

Jopang, Br. s.s., 1,319, J. M. Hay, 22nd June, Java 14th June, Sugar.—J. M. & Co.

Itakushima Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,868, S. Kori, 24th June, Moji 17th June, Coal—M. B. K.

Kaifuku Maru, Br. s.s., 1,903, Sudin, 22nd June, Moji 17th June, Coal—M. B. K.

Keong Wah, Ger. s.s., 1,175, J. Koller, 20th June, Swatow 19th June, Gen.—B. & S.

Koheichang, Ger. s.s., 1,292, C. Roselley, 23rd June, Bangkok 15th June, Rice.—B. & S.

Korea, Am. s.s., 1,651, S. Sandberg, 21st June, San Francisco via Ports 21st May, and Manila 18th June, Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Lneries, Br. s.s., 1,340, D. C. H. Frampton, 22nd June, Saigon 18th June, Rice.—Wo Fat Sing.

Lighting, Br. s.s., 1,025, A. E. Gentles, 22nd June, Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 16th June, Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.

Neumantia, Ger. s.s., 2,794, H. Feldmann, 14th June, Moji 8th June, Coal.—H. A. L.

Nippon, Aust. s.s., 4,016, C. A. Paulson, 23rd June, Yokohama via Kobe and Moji 19th June, Gen.—M. & Co.

Nord, Br. s.s., 1,748, Fadd, 13th June, Singapore 5th June, Oil.—Mr. Geo. McLean.

Rubi, Br. s.s., 1,619, R. W. Almond, 21st June, Manila 19th June, Gen.—B. & S.

Samsen, Ger. s.s., 2,088, Pedersen, 22nd June, Bangkok 13th June, Rice.—B. & S.

Shantung, Br. s.s., 1,815, Robinson, 20th June, Canton 19th June, Gen.—B. & S.

Sui Mow, Ger. s.s., 1,347, R. Anders, 20th June, Boreo 18th June, Timber.—H. A. L.

Tacoma Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,836, H. Yamamoto, 18th June, Moji 14th June, Gen.—O. S. K.

Tango Maru, Jap. s.s., 4,617, S. Ishikawa, 22nd June, Shanghai 9th June, Flour, Coal and Milk, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Welsh Prince, Br. s.s., 1,320,

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ £1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,000,334	{ Final of £2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8 = \$16.034	5 1/2 %	{ \$1,000 ss. & 4 London £93.10 }
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	{ £4,000 \$150,000	\$10,223	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903		\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$232,757 \$411,990 \$185,000	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$195 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 308,747 Tls. 118,277 \$1,000,000	Tls. 160,513	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 146 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	18,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,248 \$105,240 \$681,600	\$2,464,971	{ Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	5 1/2 %	\$840 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	18,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$294,475 \$199,164 \$100,000	\$7,7637	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$230
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	70,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$438,665 \$12,802	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$110 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,438,173	\$68,711	\$27 for 1907	8 %	\$345 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$264,687	\$1,915	\$1 for 1906		\$12 sellers
Dragon's Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$99,067 \$150,000	Nil.	2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 %	\$36
Hoo, Hong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$50,000 \$607,500 \$79,428 \$25,344 \$100,000	\$20,279	Final of 1 1/4 making \$2 1/4 for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$33 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	60,000	£5	£5	{ £100,000 \$40,000	£13,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 1/16 = \$3.154	4 %	\$61 sellers
do. do. (Deferred)	60,000							
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 %	{ Tls. 51 sellers Tls. 53 buyers
do. do. (Preference)	200,000	£1	£1	{ £100,000 \$40,000	£6,817	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	7 %	64/- buyers
"North" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$48,000	\$3,121	{ \$1.00 \$0.50 } for year ending to 4.1909	4 %	\$36
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$100,000 \$48,000			3 1/2 %	\$15
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 98,000 Tls. 481,479 Tls. 44,100 Tls. 81,000 Tls. 7,000	Tls. 2,215	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making Tls. 2 1/2 for 1908	11 %	Tls. 45 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$50,000 \$56,848	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	31 %	\$135 buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$56,848	Dr. \$135,813	\$3 for 1897		\$15 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.08		Tls. 270 sales
MINING.								
China Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £175,000 £12,389	£11,556	{ Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09	7 %	Tls. 181 sellers
R. & A. Austral. Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	18/10	{ £175,000 £12,389	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents		\$9 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Forwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$40,000 \$26,805 \$40,000	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06		\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$26,805 \$40,000	\$10,102	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907		\$35 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$26,805 \$40,000	\$18,778	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	11 1/2 %	\$53 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 607,457 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 185,000	Tls. 33,743	{ Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	6 %	Tls. 79 sales
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited ..	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 607,457 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 185,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 %	Tls. 160 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 35,000 \$10,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	3 1/2 %	Tls. 104 sales
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$10,000 \$10,000	Dr. 4,272	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07		\$20
Central Stores, Limited	50,188	\$15	\$15	{ \$10,000 \$64,072	\$24,611	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue		\$19
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$1,519	\$205	Final of \$3 making \$5 for 1908		\$60 s. ex n.f.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$10,000 \$21,172	\$16,475	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$103 sellers
Hampar & Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$43,461	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$4 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ none \$278	\$278	\$1 1/2 for 1908	5 %	\$30
Siu Hai and Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,433,045 Tls. 37,000	Tls. 144,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 8 for 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 120 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ none \$1,968	\$1,968	Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$46
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,000	8,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 126 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 45,000 \$20,000	50,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 %	\$81 sellers
In a national Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 175,000 Tls. 63,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)		Tls. 90 sellers
Lao-keung Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none Tls. 81,172	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908		Tls. 109 sellers
Boy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 81,172 Tls. 15,911	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1908		Tls. 375
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	{ £1,500 \$12,000	£648	1/10th per share for 1907 = 1.037	10 %	\$102
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$12,000 \$12,000	Nil.	\$1.20 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$142
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$11,158	\$11,158	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06		\$64 buyers
do. do. special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	{ none \$10,000	\$3,407	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$94 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$10,000	\$10,000	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$94 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$10,000 \$10,000	\$48	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	7 1/2 %	\$164 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000	\$3,752	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10 1/2 %	\$3
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000	\$251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$12
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$186,000 \$18,000	\$8,957	\$1 for year ending 29.2.09	9 1/2 %	\$21 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$1,195	\$1,195	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 1/2 %	\$20 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 \$20,000	\$7,616	Final of \$15 per share making \$9 for 1908	12 1/2 %	\$155 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$20,000 \$10,000	\$8,190	Final of \$1 per share making \$2 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$15
Maatschappij tot Nijver, Bosch en Landbouwerij op de Looi, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 63,000	Tls. 116,682	and Quarterly div. of Tls. 12 1/2 for account 1909	4 %	Tls. 1,045 sales
Peak Tramway Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$80,000 \$10,000	\$1,204	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 3x paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 %	\$14 buyers
Peak Tramway Company (new)	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$18,640	\$18,640	None	3 %	\$8
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ none Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,003	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 113 sales
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 165 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 25,038	Final of 3/- making 46/- for 1908		Tls. 415 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	18,150	£20	£20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Dr. \$5,602	None		\$14
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ none \$10,000	\$10,000	49 cents for year ending 31.5.08	8 %	\$5 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	30,000	\$5	\$5	{ none \$15,395	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	5 %	Tls. 94 buyers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,395 Tls. 4,000	\$1,350	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 %	\$11 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$10,000	\$1,350	{ 50 cents on 5,000 ord. shares and \$10.00 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07 }	6 1/2 %	\$13 sales
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$10,000	\$2,613	Final of 30 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$8.70
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$10,000	\$2,613			
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ none \$3,95	\$3,95	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for (the) year ended 30th June, 1906		\$4 sellers

*These shares are entitled to half of the profits.....

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The Hongkong Telegraph

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HEALTH PRECAUTIONS IN HONGKONG.

(19th June.)
If a stranger to the Colony were to diverge from the principal streets and saunter along the by-lanes, he would be rewarded with some curious sights at the present time, for the Sanitary Department has decreed that this shall be known as the spring-cleaning season. It is not in the middle of the day that the revels of the Sanitary employees are most noteworthy, but in the early hours of the morning, when half the European population is sound asleep. From the Westerner's point of view it seems anomalous that a people so jealous of their household gods, so intent on preserving the sanctity of their private life as the Chinese, should yet enter into the spirit of the Sanitary Department's intentions with such unbounded zest and pleasure. It is not as if they were compelled to accept the attentions of the sanitary staff. All they are required to do is to have their dwellings thoroughly cleansed to the satisfaction of the sanitary inspectors by a certain date, and if they feel so inclined the householders are quite at liberty to perform that duty themselves. On the other hand, if they prefer it the Sanitary Department's coolies take the work in hand and judging from results a thoroughly good job they make of it, leaving not the vestige of a speck of extraneous matter behind them. And while the coolies are painting and perspiring over the house-cleaning operations, and making terrific raids on the steam-boiler for fresh supplies, the lordly tenants spend their time in contemplative idleness. They have done their share in carrying their whole stock of furniture into the street, beds and bedding—which do not take up much space—three or four boards, an eight day clock and a variety of packing cases. Watch and ward do these worthy householders keep over their goods, supremely content that a paternal Government is prepared to do for them what they would never think of doing for themselves. Probably the reason that the Chinese poor open their houses to the onslaughts of complete strangers is because they recognize they are getting something for nothing; for once they occupy the position of employers instead of employees. And so a whole street shifts its quarters into the open street for a whole day and views with satisfaction the efforts of a vigorous band of salubrious officials to keep the city clean and healthy. Whether that is the view of the matter entertained by the people whose houses or cubicles are being turned upside down and washed inside out by the sanitary staff, we have not the least idea. Probably some of them believe that the operations are in the nature of a fad on the part of the Government, but at least they offer no opposition. As a contemporary says in another connection, although the observation is quite as applicable here: "It is quite clear that the native is beginning to do more than reconcile himself to what he was formerly disposed to regard as the unnecessary and supererogatory display of energy by foreigners over inconsiderable trifles, and is at last alive to the importance of a part in every man's creed for the worship of Hygieia." It is certain, however, that this energy on the part of the Sanitary Department is largely responsible for the decreasing number of plague cases in the Colony. It may be taken as a settled fact that the passing of the month of June synchronizes with the passing of the plague season. Looking back over a period of ten years the evidence is plain and incontrovertible that the plague reaches its height in Hongkong during the months of May and June, and the cases that occur during the next six months of the year are scarcely worth noticing. This year we have been exceptionally fortunate, for here we have entered the second half of June and the aggregate number of cases reported is only slightly over a hundred, while the daily plague sheet which is issued by the Sanitary Board rarely contains more than a single entry, the patient usually hailing from Tai-kok-tui, Yau-mai-ti or the New Territories. It is difficult to ascertain what results are being attained by the official rat-catchers, but if they are half as active as their brethren in Shanghai appear to be the common rodent should soon be as extinct in Hongkong as the grey wolf in Great Britain. The *Shanghai Mercury* commenting on certain health statistics of the Settlements states that in one month 882,187 poisoned rat baits were laid. "When we look at this huge total and remember that during the whole month we ourselves never saw a single bait laid we are driven to the conclusion that the Health Department whilst doing its work effectively, as the figures immediately above show, does it with a modesty that would do credit to the most properly educated young lady; and the suggestion that there are four thousand municipal rat-traps in operation, some of which we have ever seen laid, points towards a modest effectiveness." We wonder how these figures would compare with the Hongkong output? With regard to the mosquito campaign in Shanghai, it is stated that "a considerable degree of inertia has been met with amongst foreigners." So that after all, either the number of mosquitoes is diminishing, or the people who write letters to the newspapers on the subject are superstitious people for whom one cannot specially legislate, or possibly they are people who really

do not know that during the single month of May upwards of a hundred thousand kongs and jars were emptied of their stagnant contents, that 53,045 stagnant waters in and around houses were removed, and that there had been a weekly culling of 10,727 stagnant waters. That is at Shanghai, but is anything done in Hongkong to keep down the pesky mosquito. It does not matter whether he is of the culex anopheles brand or any other brand. So long as he can sting and keep the mind-burdened resident from his lawful slumbers' life ought to be exterminated. We have yet to learn what is being done at Shaikwan to protect the health of the garrison there but there are other places which might receive the attention of the sanitary authorities. What would the Department think if its employees had to deal with a hundred thousand kongs and jars, 53,000 stagnant waters and is it possible that it could treat over 10,000 pools with kerosene? It may be observed, however, that the mosquito invasion has been comparatively slight this year so that there has been no urgent call to deal with the nuisance and danger. A handsome tribute to the work of the Health Department in Shanghai is paid by the *Mercury* and as it might equally apply to the local Sanitary Department we quote it in full: "When it is remembered that nearly all this extra work in connection with the mosquito and the plague rat campaigns is carried out without most of us knowing anything about it, and at the same time the ordinary work of the department is carried on, and mostly finished by the time we get up in the morning, there is every reason to feel assured that the health of the community is being most strenuously defended from the attacks of invading microbes in a thoroughly efficient, and at the same time frictionless and unobtrusive manner, and we may be satisfied that if we do contract any of the ills to which flesh is heir it is almost entirely our own fault."

JAPAN'S COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY ADVANCING.

While the financial situation in Japan is gradually improving, there is a feeling, expressed more outspokenly in the vernacular journals than in the foreign newspapers, that the banks are not affording such facilities for the development of trade as their balances would warrant. No doubt after the experience of two or three years ago, the banks are less anxious to rush forward to the assistance of every weedy growth than they were in those days of company bubbles and wild speculation. If, as the *Chungui Nanyang* suggests, ultra caution of the banks in making advances will lead to the revival of commerce being delayed, there is this to be said on the other hand, that the commercial prosperity of the country will ultimately be founded on a sound and immovable basis. The decrease in advances, the *Asahi* points out, indicates a decline in transactions, business being carried on in cash and on a small scale. It is not believed, however, the journal continues, that the existing commercial dullness will be much further prolonged. Japan's foreign trade showed an excess of exports over imports, although a small one, in the last ten days of May, and it is expected that this condition will continue, as the export season is now at hand. It is also anticipated that the wheat harvest will be above the average, although it may not be a very big one. In addition, the output of silk cocoons this spring is from 10 to 15 per cent. greater than that of last year, when it was somewhat above the average. The export of raw silk is likewise showing an increasing tendency. All the better class of Japanese journals, while foreseeing the approaching revival in trade, warn the public against the misuse of foreign capital in order to take advantage of the renewed commercial activity, for it is pointed out that another unhealthy business boom would only result in another period of acute depression. With regard to Kobe, the writer of commercial notes in the *Herald* states that the export of tea has increased the demand for money, but this is not in the least affecting the general course of the market, as payment is made on the delivery of goods, while the activity in the export of copper is causing a still further increase in the accumulation of cash in bankers' hands. In addition, a considerable quantity of railway shares, which have been lying at the banks as security have been turned into money owing to the demand abroad. Furthermore, the easiness of money at Yokohama prevents the silk business men at Yokohama from calling for funds from Kobe. Under these circumstances, the local bank rate has fallen to 1.6 per cent. and is even as low as 1.3 in the case of exceptional security. Owing to the activity in the export and purchase of bonds, some foreign banks have been rather active, but on the whole they are in much the same position as the domestic concerns. So far as Osaka is concerned it is stated that in the early part of the month the deposits at the Osaka Branch of the Bank of Japan had increased to ¥7,800,000, while the advances fell on the 4th and 5th to as low as ¥7,000,000, this being the first time since the establishment of the branch that such a state of affairs had been experienced. "Bankers, indeed, are finding difficulty in avoiding loss through the payment of interest on the deposits, to say nothing of their anxiety to put the deposits out at profit as advances. There is, moreover, little prospect of a change, as a large amount of money is about to be distributed among the public in the form of interest on bonds, dividends on shares, etc., while large sums are expected from abroad as payment for Municipal and Company debentures." The monthly report issued by the Osaka Com-

mercial Museum deals with Japan's trade with China and it is not too encouraging reading. From the *Herald's* translation, it appears that owing to the fall of silver, Japan's trade with China last year, was the worst for several years past, the exports amounting to only ¥77,000,000 and the imports to ¥63,000,000, making a total of 20 more than ¥140,000,000. This total is less by 6.6 per cent., 19.4 per cent., and 19 per cent. than the figures in 1905, 1906, and 1907 respectively. The exports were the greatest sufferers, showing decreases of 27 per cent., 24 per cent., and 22 per cent. respectively, as compared with 1907, 1906 and 1905. The trade with China, which had continued to increase up to 1906, met with a check in 1907, and greatly declined in the following year. Needless to say, this is attributable to the rise of the exchange rate in China, resulting from the fall of silver. The most reliable Chinese customers for Japanese goods are found in Central China, with the Yangtze valley as the centre. From the figures supplied it appears that the exports to Manchuria have very much decreased of late, but in fact, if the exports to Kwantung be added, they have to some extent increased. Since Kwantung fell into the hands of the Japanese as the result of the late war, the exports to that region have rapidly increased. Examining the decreases of Japanese exports to China, it is found that the export to North China is the greatest; the decrease in the exports to Central China coming next. In the case of Central China, the decline is due to the bad harvests in that region in addition to the fall of silver. As to South China, the decrease must undoubtedly be largely put down to the boycott of Japanese goods. After entering into elaborate details regarding the imports, the report proceeds: "The sudden increase in refined sugar in 1906 was due to the fact that at that time the Japanese article succeeded in effectively competing with Hongkong sugar, and the gradual decrease since then is attributable to the regaining of its position by the latter article. The cause of the decrease in the export of cotton yarn and cloths after 1907 is simply the fall of silver, while the decline in copper is owing to the irregularity of the quantity of copper coin minted in China."

AMERICA'S TRADE ASPIRATIONS IN CHINA.

(21st June.)
Ever since the Chinese instituted the boycott against American goods in retaliation of the attitude adopted by the United States in respect of Chinese immigrants the American authorities have been anxious to establish the consulates in China on a commercial rather than a diplomatic basis. It has also been suggested that the American Minister at Peking should be first of all a man of business, able to advise his countrymen regarding commercial prospects in the Middle Kingdom and capable of representing their interests and defeating opposition at the Waiwupu. Mr. Taft on his tour to the Philippines a couple of years ago emphasized the necessity of erecting consulates in China commensurate with the standing of the Republic; while he also outlined a scheme of selection for the consular service which was designed to do away with the anomalous system of appointment for services to the party in power. In order to give Congress an idea of the conditions prevailing in China a special report was prepared in which it was clearly demonstrated that the American consular service in the Orient was far from being a model institution, and certainly not such as to win the confidence of the nation to whom the various consuls were accredited, and it was realized that without that confidence United States trade must inevitably suffer. Hence came sweeping reforms, not only in the consular service itself, but in the manner of recruiting for it. (Arising out of the same inquiry was put forth the scheme for separating, as far as possible, judicial and purely consular functions, of which the constitution of the United States Court for China has been the most striking and important piece of work. One incident which was noteworthy, being indicative of America's desire to propitiate China, occurred when the United States Consul at Harbin refused to present his credentials except to the Chinese authorities, and a stiff argument with Russian officials took place. About the same time the American Association of China was urging on the authorities in Washington the necessity for some imposing buildings in which to house the consular service, and the District Court in Shanghai, and a report published without the association's knowledge or consent by an American newspaper, was drawn up with a view to influencing the authorities in this direction, which contained pictures of the British and German consulates as ideals at which the Association thought it desirous to aim. A further proof of America's desire to get into friendly relationship with China was found in the remission of part of the indemnity reward granted as the result of the Boxer troubles. America agreed to forego a considerable sum of money to which she was legally entitled, and this action was regarded by Americans as a touching exhibition of magnanimity and generosity which could not be excelled. As a matter of fact we have never been able to see the transaction in that light at all. Each of the countries which were engaged in the Boxer rebellion was asked to submit its claims for indemnity and these were submitted on the basis of the expenditure actually incurred by the despatch of troops to China. For some reason or another, the American estimate proved to be much in excess of the proved cost of the expedition and it was this excess which was handed back to China. There

was no particular display of unselfishness about it but it served as a peg on which to hang America's friendship for the Chinese. Other countries such as Great Britain had estimated their share of the indemnity with business-like exactness and consequently they had no occasion to hand back money which had been claimed for losses that had not been incurred. America, however, profited by the incident and told China that Codlin was her friend, not Short. But that is ancient history now, although it was all in line with the object of America to strengthen a commercial connection with the Orient. As the *Shanghai Mercury* put it the other day: "Through all these movements it is clear the United States were looking to the development, by perfectly legitimate methods, of United States trade and influence in China; but there were at the same time other forces at work, not perhaps quite so free from criticism, in the same direction. Some twelve months ago, for several months previously, a number of United States newspapers were being supplied with damaging estimates of the work accomplished by Mr. Rockhill in Peking. A good deal of this criticism emanated from Shanghai, partly from men more or less permanently stationed here, but partly also from journalists en voyage, who did not take much persuading to adopt the views of the local men. The bulk of the criticism was directed to the fact that Mr. Rockhill had about him too much of the scholar and student, too little of the acute business man. It was urged, and our readers will remember that we recently published an extract from Manila newspapers taking the same point of view, that what was needed in the United States minister to Peking was not scholarship or learning or culture or even diplomacy, but just plain downright commercialism. There was, twelve months ago, virtually a journalistic conspiracy the object of which was to secure the removal, as early as possible, of Mr. Rockhill from Peking, and no stone was left unturned to make certain of this at any rate with the change of presidents. It is not yet definitely known who will succeed Mr. Rockhill, but the name of at least one purely commercial man has been presented as a likely candidate. We are told that United States financiers, assured apparently that one imbued with the commercial spirit is to occupy the legation in Peking, are turning their attention to China, and are to be represented in Shanghai by Mr. Willard D. Straight, who, our contemporary states, is exactly the type of man required, and no improvement upon this choice could well be suggested. It is probable that under his guiding hand United States high finance will not repeat the mistakes of the past; for it is a singular fact that whilst United States citizens have held high and honourable positions as traders-men, if the term may be permitted, in China the financiers of the United States have met with but little success. The biggest venture of all—the Canton-Hankow Railway concession—was frightfully muddled, there is no other word for it, and one learns with surprise that the fruitless negotiations conducted in 1903 for the Hankow-Szechuan Railway concession have been invoked at this late stage in the present negotiations as giving a defunct organization prior rights to what it cannot possibly use; and other less important ventures have fizzled out in similar fashion. The change in the character of American diplomatic and consular representatives is well calculated to redound to the commercial advantage of the United States. Other countries with established interests in China need have no jealousy of the aggressive business spirit shown by Americans, because as a Japanese writer pointed out the other day there is room for all and to spare. The only thing is that British merchants cannot afford to indulge in day dreams or wait till orders come round. They must be up and doing, and probably that is the best thing that could happen to them."

BARON SHIBUSAWA.

(22nd June.)

One of the towering figures in the world of Oriental finance has decided to retire. There are only two or three men whose character, ability and soundness entitle them to be placed in that category. Is the name now guessed? The great Baron Shibusawa relinquishes his hold on commercial Japan. It is to be feared that the Japanese do not appreciate the marvellous hold which the Baron's name has in European circles; just on the same principle that a prophet has no honour in his own country. Japan's commercial aggrandisement has been in ratio to Shibusawa's success. Long years ago, when Japan was a fairy-like fantasy the name of the Rothschild of the East was murmured on the bourses. The poet says that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and speaking as a non-Japanese, no man deserves better of his country than the financier *qua* statesman who is known as Baron Shibusawa. We shall be surprised to learn that he is allowed to disappear into seclusion without recognition. Prince Ito may be a great man in his way, but the greater man is he who advances the commercial interests of his country, who comes to her rescue at critical times, who believes, trusts and banks on his people. Shibusawa has been all that and more. Of course we speak as on-lookers; many and many a time we have opposed his ideas and his attempts at super-management. But all the time we have rejoiced in the virility of the man as a man and now we can say that we are sincerely sorry to learn of his retirement from business. Is it wise on his part to leave the rugged path of finance, of financial adventure? We think not. A man whose personality is recog-

ed and whose capacity is acknowledged in all the markets cannot slink into the insignificance of a country squire. The idea is absurd; so absurd that it becomes ludicrous. Baron Shibusawa must toll on to the end of the chapter, against his inclinations perhaps, but always to his credit. The Japanese papers—translated—that we have seen on the subject are curiously non-committal. Why? Because the Baron was unfortunately connected with the Dai Nippon Sugar scandals? As a fact, the breath of suspicion has never been launched against him and even if he were concerned it is proper to believe that he was the victim of circumstances. Ten more Baron Shibusawas would do more for the rehabilitation of Japan than a dozen Shoguns. In what appears to be an exceptionally careful article, Harold speaks of his standing. "The fact that he is on the directorate of more than thirty commercial concerns has also been made a ground of reproach against the veteran financier. In the case of the latter complaint, however, it is only fair to remember that Baron Shibusawa's unique experience and position as, so to speak, the Genro of the business world, have caused his services to be extraordinarily in request by newly-established undertakings, and that he may well have felt, in the case of enterprises of importance and value, that he would not be justified in refusing the assistance of his name and support. In any case it is unquestionable that, as the founder of the pioneer national Bank of the Empire, the Dai Ichi Ginko, the first chairman of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, one of the chief promoters of commercial education, and the inaugurator of many now prosperous lines of business enterprise, Baron Shibusawa has rendered services to his country which fully entitle him to rank as one of the makers of modern Japan." We entirely agree with the remark that the retirement of such a commanding figure is the more to be regretted at a moment when the recklessness or misdoing of a number of men who have hitherto held respected positions in the Japanese commercial world has cast a deep shadow of mistrust over the business enterprises of Japan. The melancholy revelations which are being made in the course of the sugar company trial at Tokio must, for example, be sad reading to all who wish well to Japan's commercial development. The only consolation is the hope that this and other recent scandals will rouse the nation to the necessity of taking effective measures for putting an end to such abuses. It is at least a matter for satisfaction that many Japanese papers are writing very plainly on the subject and in some cases making practical suggestions for reform. These are the views of independent foreign witnesses. The modesty of the man is revealed in the simplicity of his statement to the Osaka *Asahi* when relating his career. Certainly he was what we call a *grand homme*, but he calls himself an "official"—a mere pettifogging official. We do not say it in sarcasm, but it looks very much like it when the *Asahi* reporter makes him say: "I was an official of the Financial Department, which I entered in 1869, and when Prince Ito returned from America in 1871 and urged the need of establishing banks, I was anxious to resign and devote my attention to the promotion of the business progress of the Empire, as I saw that most people were seeking, in preference to commercial pursuits, to obtain official positions, but Marquis Inouye persuaded me to remain in the Department." Shortly afterwards he founded the Dai-ichi Ginko, when Japan was hesitating between the new and old ideals. Then he said: "At that period a severe struggle was in progress in commercial circles between the old and new ideas. Some men who were engaged in business on a large scale looked with suspicion on new enterprises, in view of certain Company failures, and were also reluctant to have transactions with Banks. On the other hand, the advocates of the new ideas were endeavouring to establish new business of all kinds. Under these circumstances, although I had originally determined to devote myself solely to one line of business, I found myself compelled to take part in banking, insurance, spinning, weaving, and other enterprises. Now, however, all the Companies with which I have relations are in good order and have competent men to control them, and as I do not wish to block the way for younger men I have decided to take advantage of my attainment of my seventieth year to retire from my positions. I shall remain an official of the Dai-ichi Ginko, however, until my death, as it was that institution which gave me my entrance into business life. I shall also for some time retain my positions in the Tokio Savings Bank and the Bankers' Club, as they have relations with the Dai-ichi Ginko. In addition I shall be willing to give advice to the Companies in which I hold shares, while I shall not give up my connection with the schools and charitable associations in which I am interested." A few more men like Baron Shibusawa would make the world go round with much less fiction than occurs now.

JAPAN'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

(24th June.)

Through the courtesy of Mr. T. Funatsu, Consul for Japan in Hongkong, we have again to acknowledge the receipt of that most valuable year book entitled the "Financial and Economic Annual of Japan" which has now reached its ninth issue. Without passing any comments on the subject matter of this publication, we will cite some of the most salient features of its interesting contents: The Report is grouped under the heads of (a) Finance, (b) Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, (c) Foreign Trade, (d) Banking and Money Market, (e)

Communications, and (f) Taiwan and Karafuto. Under the heading of Finance, it is interesting to note that the Total Customs Revenue for 1908-9 was 7,000,000 less than the Revenue for 1907-8. This revenue made up of taxes, stamp receipts, etc., from public undertakings and State property, postal and telegraph services, forests, profits of the salt, camphor and tobacco monopolies, etc. Under the heading of Taxes on land, tax on income tax, business tax, tax on liquors, tax on soy, sugar excise, consumption tax on textile fabrics, tax on dealers in patent medicines, mining tax, tax on houses, travelling tax, succession tax, consumption tax on kerosene oil. It would be hard to say what other possible things could be taxed in addition to those which are specified. Passing over the section relating to agriculture, industry and commerce we note that the total exports and imports of merchandise in 1908 amounted to 781,503,000 (£23,275,533), being a decrease of 117,377,000 (£2,115,104,090) on the total value in the preceding year, which rose to 798,880,000 (£24,390,637); but when it is compared with the average for the five years 1903-7, which was 775,550,000 (£23,941,787), it shows an increase of 13,230,000 (£4,010,345). Upon taking the exports and imports separately, we find that the volume of exports was 378,246,000 (£11,743,804), a decrease of 54,167,000 (£1,658,192), on that for the preceding year, which stood at 432,413,000 (£12,999,997), but an increase of 20,053,000 (£6,146,164) on the average for the five years 1903-7, which was 357,293,000 (£10,596,049); while the volume of imports was 403,337,000 (£12,547,733), a decrease of 19,683,000 (£5,953,645), on the volume for the preceding year, which was 423,020,000 (£12,547,733), but an increase of 18,200,000 (£5,617,017), on the average for the five years 1903-7. The decrease in the export trade for 1908, compared with the preceding year, was mainly due to a diminution of the total value of exports in consequence of depreciation in prices at home, including those of the principal articles of export, such as raw silk and copper; moreover, not only did the value of China become dull as a result of the depreciation of silver, but also the export of goods intended for sale in Europe and America fell into general stagnation. The import trade was brisk at the beginning of the year through a temporary increase in the import of machinery required for the expansion of existing enterprises or establishment of new ones; but later on, the dullness of the export trade with the Far East diminished the import of articles required as raw materials for the commodities for that trade. Moreover, the duty on rice and the decline of the milling industry led to a reduction in the import of rice and wheat flour; and the general stagnation of trade at home also tended to a diminution in the volume of import trade. At the present time no subject is of greater interest in China than the Banking and Coinage System, and the following experience of Japan in clearing up the financial situation in Taiwan (Formosa) will be read with interest. Although there was at the time of the cession of Taiwan, no organized system of monetary circulation in the island, yet on account of the small number of transactions, no great inconvenience was felt in the circulation of capital; but with the development of industry after the cession was recognized the necessity of establishing banks as organs of monetary circulation; and in 1899-1900 the Bank of Taiwan, which may be called the central bank of the south, was established and was followed by the Taiwan Savings Bank and the Shoka Bank and the Kapi Bank. When Taiwan became a Japanese possession, there came into circulation, in addition to the already complicated currency in use from former times, the notes of the Bank of Japan, the silver yen, and subsidiary coins, so that the coinage system of the island fell for a while into the wildest confusion. When the gold standard was adopted in October, 1897, in Japan Proper, the Government, after careful consideration of the old usages of the island and its trade relations with the Chinese mainland, decided to allow for the time the circulation in Taiwan of silver coins calculated on gold basis and to establish when opportunity offered the same system as in Japan Proper; and the Movement of the same year the first official rate of exchange was published. Thus, the coinage system of Taiwan was that of gold monometallism, in which silver currency was used as a substitute; but the frequent changes in the official price of the silver yen, added to the already very great variety of paper money in circulation, not only made the methods of calculation in business transactions extremely complicated, but also tended to foster a spirit of speculation; and the evil soon grew to such an extent that, in 1908, it was considered no longer tenable. Consequently, as a temporary measure to meet the emergency, an Ordinance was promulgated in June, 1904, permitting the issue of gold notes by the Bank of Taiwan, which was carried into effect in the following months. In 1906 the bill for the revision of the Bank of Taiwan Law was brought before the Diet in its twenty-second session and approved; and the law was promulgated in February of the same year. And since the issue of gold notes, their circulation has been going very smoothly and has proved most convenient to all transactions. Moreover, the old custom that prevailed among the islanders of hoarding up their gold and silver has gradually disappeared and deposits in banks have increased. The withdrawal of silver notes from circulation has made marked progress with the increase in the circulation of gold notes; and the amount of silver notes still in circulation does not now exceed 20,000,000 (£2,040). Again, by the revision of the Coinage Law in April, 1906, and March, 1907, the weight of pure metal in the subsidiary silver coins has been increased. In October, 1908, an Ordinance was promulgated prohibiting the importation of silver coins from abroad or from Japan Proper, and at the same time abolishing the use of silver yen for paying taxes and duties. Up to April, 1908, the Formosan Government exchanged the silver yen for gold, and in December, 1908, decided to prohibit the circulation of the silver notes that had remained in use as substitutes for the silver yen. There are also chapters devoted to Communications, Taiwan and Karafuto, and the volume concludes with an excellent summary of the financial and economic affairs of Korea and Kwantung Province, which will be noted in a future issue.

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

After obtaining the highest tonnage in 1907, the shipping entering and clearing the port of Hongkong last year suffered a setback from the harbour master's report, which has just been issued, the number of ships coming in and out of the harbour in 1908 was 53,278 of 34,643,535 tons, which, compared with the figures for 1907, show an increase of 24,478 ships and a decrease of 1,413,069 tons. Taken with the falling off in the rateable value of the Colony as shown in the Auditor's report published yesterday, the shipping statistics do not furnish very exhilarating reading. To go into details, foreign coast vessels have decreased by 489 ships of 335,039 tons. This decrease is general, but is most noticeable under the Norwegian, Japanese, and

German flags, and may, according to the harbour master, undoubtedly, be attributed to the general trade depression throughout the world. Foreign river steamers show a falling off of 13 ships of 10,927 tons, which is due, it is explained, to the laying-up of several of these vessels after the typhoon of July 27, in which they were damaged. Had it not been for this, the numbers and tonnage would have been considerably in excess of those for 1907. The typhoon may also be held responsible for the decrease in junks in foreign trade, combined with the effects of the trade depression, which certainly has reacted upon junk traffic as it has upon shipping. The increase shown in steamships under 60 tons is due to the inclusion of unlicensed, privately owned, steam-launches which have not previously figured in the statistics. This is a new departure in the compilation of the statistics of the port. The official report draws a comparison between the figures for 1908 and those of twenty years ago. In 1888, 2,614 British ships of 3,265,751 tons entered the port, against 1,115 ships of 11,792,752 tons in 1908. For foreign ships the figures are, in 1888, 1,206 ships of 2,251,862 tons and in 1908, 5,429 ships of 8,130,901 tons. These figures are those for ocean and river steamers, which were not distinguished in 1888, and ocean sailing ships (and the question of the employment of aliens on board British vessels has taken a prominent part in political discussions and as such the figures presented by the Hon. Com. B. Taylor merit consideration. He states that the 305 British vessels carried 3,570 British officers and 15 Foreign officers, the latter consisting of 10 U.S.A., 2 Norwegians and 3 Dutch. Thus the proportion of foreign officers serving in British vessels was 4.1 per cent. comprising 3 nationalities. A decrease of 0.03 per cent. with an increase in number of officers and a decrease in the number of vessels carried 2,660 officers of whom 141 were British. Under the heading of "Trade" the report reiterates the assertion that Hongkong being a free port there are no reliable statistics of other imports and exports except as regards certain items of cargo, dealt with in the Colony, of which, either from their nature, and the circumstances under which they are imported, or from the fact that they are required by law to be specially reported, substantially accurate returns can be given. These items are coal, kerosene oil (which includes all products of petroleum), opium, morphine, compounds of opium, and sugar. The enormous quantity of 1,058,753 tons of coal were imported during the year. This shows a practically negligible increase of 13,886 tons (1.3 per cent.) over the imports during 1907. Of bulk oil 61,818 tons arrived, an increase of 17,938 tons, or 40.8 per cent. This appears to have no special significance, but to be entirely due to the cheap freight ruling, and to the new installation, by the Standard Oil Co., of oil tanks at Lei-chi-ko, which required filling. 40,018 tons of sugar arrived, being an increase of 3,280, or 8.9 per cent. over the 1907 figures. Here, again, the cheap freight was taken advantage of, to fill up stocks. Liquid fuel, increased from 3,721 tons in 1907 to 13,832 tons in 1908, and was probably affected by the same causes as were bulk and case oil, in addition to which, there has been an increased demand for this product, owing to more steamers using liquid fuel having visited the Colony during the year. The import of rice appears to have declined from 956,000 tons to 721,000 tons, due to the falling off in the rice trade from Saigon and Bangkok in consequence of the exceptionally good crop in Northern and Central China, with the result that prices at Shanghai and the Yangtze ports ruled considerably lower than in Siam and Annam. Local dealers naturally bought in the cheaper market, and there was no demand for Southern rice. At Bangkok, there was the further factor of a species of boycott instituted by the rice merchants against the N. D. L. steamers (late Scottish Oriental) which do all the carrying trade between that port and the Colony. As the greater part of the rice imported here is re-exported by sea to ports in China other than Canton, and the majority of that so imported last year came from China itself, it is reasonable to presume that, in the absence of the usual supply of Siamese and Annamese rice in this Colony, those Chinese ports which usually draw their supplies here went to the North for their rice, where a superabundance was available at very moderate prices. The rice trade from the South having now reverted to its usual conditions, the harbour master sees no reason to doubt that this year will see it restored to its former channels.—i.e. via this Colony. Flour appears to have decreased from 127,000 tons, to 91,000 tons, probably due to the fact that the Colony is ceasing to be the distributing centre for this commodity. Shipments are now made directly from ports on the Pacific Coast of North America to Shanghai, Amoy, Singapore, &c., instead of transshipping here, as heretofore. There is a possibility that, the Hongkong Milling Company being in liquidation, some small recrudescence in this branch of trade may occur. The total reported imports during the year amounted to 4,170,000 tons, as against 4,366,000 tons in 1907, a decrease of 4.4%. Exports also show a decrease, from 2,354,000 tons to 2,103,000 tons, or 10.7%, and transship cargo declined from 3,306,000 to 3,373,000 tons or 2.1%, but for the reason given these figures are not reliable. The total revenue collected by the Harbour Department during the year was \$357,768.12 as against \$348,300.10 collected in the previous year, showing an increase of \$9,468.02—

	1907.	1908.
Light dues,.....	\$ 80,399.00	\$ 70,973.68
Licences and Internal revenue,.....	116,122.42	150,591.05
Fees of Court and Office,.....	151,746.30	147,108.19
Miscellaneous receipts,.....	42.40	90.60
Total,.....	\$348,300.10	\$357,768.12

The principal increases are under boat licences, \$15,653.80; medical examination of emigrants, \$11,480.75; fines, \$3,761.10; steam-launch licences, \$578.25; survey of steam-launches, \$105; and sale of printed forms, \$219.75. The falling off in revenue comes under the heading of Sunday cargo working permits, \$14,650; junk licences, \$10,875.50; storage of gunpowder, \$1,833.33; engagement and discharge of seamen \$386.60; registry fees, \$610; examination of masters, &c., \$530; fishing stake and net licences, \$469; light dues, \$413.31; sugar certificates and permits, \$195; private moorings and buoys, \$150; Chinese passenger ship licences, \$50; and survey of steam-ships, \$77.68. The expenditure of the Harbour Department for 1908 was \$165,570.54, including \$544.41 specially expended, but not included, for the Crown Agents' December account paid this year. Compared with 1907, this shows an increase of \$3,190.06. The harbour of Victoria retains its pre-eminent position for the number and excellence of its fleet of launches. On the 31st December, there were 286 steam-launches (including 8 motor boats) employed in the Harbour; of these, 140 were licensed for conveyance of passengers, &c., 128 were privately owned, 74 were the property of the Government, and belonged to the Imperial Government in charge of Military Authorities. The section devoted to emigration and immigration may, with profit, be briefly reproduced. It reads:—Seventy-one thousand and eighty-one emigrants left Hongkong for various

places during the year; of these, 53,118 were carried in British ships, and 17,701 in foreign ships. These figures show a great falling off (from 105,967) of 34,886 emigrants, or 32.9 per cent. compared with those for 1907. It is difficult to account for this large decrease, but it was probably partly due to the general depression in trade which restricted the demand for labour and partly to the quarantine restrictions placed upon vessels from the Colony to other ports. The anti-Chinese feeling in certain parts of the world culminating in legislation against Asiatics, no doubt also had a deterrent effect upon emigration. But the chief causes undoubtedly were—

(1) The cessation of assisted emigration to Banks and Billiton. This branch of business was commenced only in 1907, and served to largely swell the figures for that year. The demand for labour in those islands was not very large, and all the plantations there were fully manned before the beginning of 1908.

(2) The floods in Canton and up the West River checked recruiting during the first six months of the year.

(3) There was a considerable demand for labour on the several railways under construction in China, which restricted the recruiting area.

17,800 returning emigrants were reported as having been brought to Hongkong from the several places to which they had emigrated, either from this Colony or from Coast ports, as against 145,822 in 1907. This includes 106 returning from South Africa. Of the total number 116,094 arrived in British ships and 47,716 in foreign ships. We may fittingly conclude these excerpts with an extract from a report relating to the all-important subject of the opium trade. This is what Commander Basil Taylor says:—The question of opium has been much to the fore during the past year or two, and has naturally excited considerable interest in this Colony, a large proportion of the revenue being drawn from this trade. The report of the International Opium Commission has not yet been published, and it is impossible to forecast what its recommendations are. It is noticeable that notwithstanding the decrease of 10 per cent. in the export of opium from India in accordance with the agreement with China, the export from the Colony shows a decrease of 815 chests only in 1908, viz. 24 per cent (35,471 chests in 1908 as compared with 37,316 in 1907). There is an increase under Persian opium, but it is so small—178 chests—that it would only bring the percentage up to 24 per cent. were it added to the total of Indian opium. But as this trade is threatened with ultimate if gradual extinction, it may be taken for granted that the figures will gradually decrease until they disappear altogether from the import and export statistics of the Colony. If with the opium trade, the shipping of the Colony has suffered such a serious setback, without it, it is certain to follow the rate of retrogression that cannot be looked upon with equanimity by the residents of the Colony who are those to suffer most by the loss of any portion of its trade, much more so by one of the value and magnitude of the opium traffic. On the whole the outlook for the Colony's future is none too bright.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

EMPRESS DOWAGER'S PRIVY PURSE.

HOW TO BE DISPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 18th June.

It is reported that the Empress Dowager has instructed Cheong Hing-kwei to purchase Tls. 2,000,000 worth of shares in the Communication Bank (established by the Ministry of Posts and Communications) and Tls. 9,000,000 of the Redemption Bonds of the Peking-Hankow Railway out of the Privy Purse of the late Empress Grand Dowager.

YEUNG SHIH-CHANG.

STILL INDISPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 18th June.

H.E. Yeung Shih-chang, Viceroy of Chihli, who had an apoplectic fit the other day, has not yet recovered his power of speech.

MILITARY STUDENTS.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 18th June.

The Ministry of War has issued instructions to all the Provinces that all military students, upon completion of their course of studies, must render three years' compulsory service in their respective Provinces before being permitted to proceed elsewhere.

FINANCIAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

EXPENDITURE APPROPRIATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 18th June.

The Ministry of Finance has decided to set aside Tls. 800,000 for the expenses of the Financial Superintendents.

THE GRAND COUNCIL.

NA TUNG URGED TO RESUME DUTIES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 18th June.

Owing to the numerous questions to be handled, the Grand Council has found it rather difficult to get through the work.

The Council have applied to the Prince Regent to urge Na Tung to resume his duties on the Council.

ANTUNG-FENGTIEN RAILWAY.

THE QUESTION OF GAUGE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 18th June.

The Japanese have demanded that the gauge of the Antung-Fengtien railway should be of the standard width so as to enable a connection to be made with the South Manchuria Railway. The Waiwupu has not yet sent any reply.

ANOTHER RAILWAY.

SAN-UI TO HOK-SAN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Singapore, 20th June.

The Chinese residents here, natives of the San-ui and Hok-san districts in China, propose to raise a capital of three million dollars for the construction of a railway from San-ui to Hok-san.

SUN YAT-SEN.

"SHADOWED" IN SINGAPORE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Singapore, 20th June.

Because of being "shadowed" during his stay here, Sun Yat-sen has fled to Europe with the object of stirring up the Chinese students there.

OBITUARY.

GOVERNOR OF KIANGSU.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Shanghai, 20th June.

Chan Kai-tai, Governor of Kiangsu, who denounced Tsai Nai-huang, the Taotai of Shanghai, died to-day.

MISSION TO JAPAN.

PRINCE CHEN'S DEPARTURE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 20th June.

Prince Chen will leave Tientsin by the steamer *Tsinming* for Kobe and upon completion of his mission of thanks will return to China by the same steamer.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE LOAN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 20th June.

America desires to participate in the Canton-Hankow Railway loan. This being the case the signing of the agreement has been deferred.

Japan also presses for a share in the same loan.

TUNGKUANSAN MINES.

CHINA FIRM.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 20th June.

In view of the firm attitude taken up by Prince Ching and Na Tung in the matter of the Tungkuanshan mining concession, H.E. Liang Tun-yin, president of the Waiwupu, has decided not to give way to the foreigners.

VICEROY OF CHIHLI.

STILL INDISPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 20th June.

H.E. Yeung Shih-chang, Viceroy of Chihli, is under Western medical treatment. He is improving, and has applied for twenty days' sick leave.

WANG TA HSIEH.

RESIGNATION DETERMINED UPON.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 20th June.

It is reported that Wang Ta-hsieh is determined to resign in accordance with the wishes of the people of Chekiang.

ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

REGISTER OF SMOKERS TO BE KEPT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 20th June.

Prince Kung and Lak Chin-lum have decided to keep a register of all opium smokers.

CHEUNG PAK-LIN.

A MEMORIAL STATUE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 20th June.

The students in Peking have resolved to erect a bronze statue of Cheung Pak-lin, the late president of the Board of Education.

NA TUNG.

RETURN TO THE GRAND COUNCIL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 21st June.

Na Tung has resumed duties on the Grand Council. He is not able to move about without assistance.

RAILWAY ENGINEERS.

EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGNERS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 21st June.

Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung has asked the Waiwupu to call for particulars of the terms and conditions under which foreign railway engineers are employed in China.

ARMY REORGANISATION.

TIEH LIANG'S SCHEME.

CRITICIZED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 21st June.

In a memorial to the Throne, Viceroy Tuan Fang has condemned the regulations drawn up by Tieh Liang with regard to the Army.

An Imperial decree has been issued calling upon Tieh Liang to reply to the criticisms, in consequence of which Tieh Liang has applied for leave of absence.

RETRENCHMENT.

NA TUNG'S RECOMMENDATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 21st June.

Grand Councillor Na Tung has submitted a memorial urging that instructions might be issued to all Provinces to emulate the example set by the Three Eastern Provinces in dispensing with superfluous officials thereby curtailing avoidable expenses.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 21st June.

H.E. Hsi Liang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, has reported that Russia has withdrawn three companies of troops.

TANG SHAO-YI.

DEPARTURE FROM SHANGHAI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Shanghai, 21st June.

H.E. Tang Shao-yi is to leave Shanghai for Peking to-day (21st inst.).

TANG SHAO-YI.

PROPOSED APPOINTMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 28th June.

It is proposed by the Grand Council, upon Tang Shao-yi's return to Peking, to send him to the Three Eastern Provinces to assist Viceroy Sik Liang in settling all pending questions with foreigners.

When that mission is completed, it is contemplated to assign Tang Shao-yi to an important post in Peking.

Prince Ching has recommended Tang Shao-yi for appointment as Acting Viceroy of Chihli.

CHINA'S THANKS.

SPECIAL ENVOY IN RUSSIA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 28th June.

Tai Tung-tze, the special Envoy to Russia, has telegraphed to the Grand Council advising that he would be received in audience by the Tsar on the 28th inst.

MINING IN KWEICHOW.

A FRENCH CONCESSION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 28th June.

Some time ago a certain Frenchman obtained a certain mining concession in Kweichow Province.

The time fixed for the commencement of operations at the mines has now elapsed and the concessionaire has applied for an extension.

The Waiwupu has sent a special telegram to the Governor of Kweichow urging him to oppose the application and at the same time to advise the people to raise funds to work the mines on their own account.

"VICEROY OF CHIHLI."

STILL INDISPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 28th June.

H.E. Yeung Shih-chang, Viceroy of Chihli, has not made any improvement in his illness. An Imperial decree has been issued making him a present of four pieces of ginseng root.

CHINA LOANS.

AMERICAN PARTICIPATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 28th June.

Rumours were current in official circles that American capitalists were desirous of participating in Chinese loans. A telegram has now been received from H.E. Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Minister to Washington, by the Grand Council to the effect that the rumour was unfounded.

CONFERENCE IN PEKING.

HONAN DELEGATES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 24th June.

On the 21st inst., Grand Councillor Na Tung had a conference with the representatives of Honan Province and urged them to remain in Peking until after the conclusion of the negotiations regarding a certain mining syndicate.

PRESS LAWS.

FOREIGN MINISTERS TO BE CONSULTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 24th June.

The Board of Civil Affairs has decided to communicate with the various Foreign Ministers in Peking with a view to the Press laws being brought into force in all the foreign settlements in China.

VICEROY OF SHENSI.

HIS RESIGNATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 24th June.

Japanese Hospitality.

RECEPTION ON BOARD H. I. J. M. S. "CHITOSE."

CAPTAIN AND OFFICERS "AT HOME."

To those who were honoured with an invitation to the reception on board H. I. J. M. S. "Chitose" on Saturday and who availed themselves of the courtesy extended by the Captain and Officers of the Japanese cruiser, the vessel for the nonce presented none of the death-dealing possibilities which in the stern reality of war she did not fail to exhibit to the honour and prowess of the nation that has emerged so triumphantly from the recent conflict. With an eye to the festive, the after bridge and the quarter deck had been converted into realistic bower with artificial flowers and play-fountains for the reception of the guests on Saturday afternoon. A gentleman from the Consular office was in attendance at Blake Pier and assisting him were two officers from the warship to receive the guests. At four o'clock the naval platoon dived alongside Blake Pier and conveyed Mr. T. Funatsu, the popular Consul for Japan in Hongkong, to the "Chitose." From that time onward to 6 p.m. contingents of naval, military and civil guests began to arrive. They were conveyed to the after bridge in launches placed at their disposal by the three leading Japanese shipping firms of Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha and Toyo Kisen Kaisha. The launches displayed a profusion of bunting with the flag of the Rising Sun floating to the breeze astern. Among the guests present were: Commodore and Mrs. Lyon, Colonel Darling (Commanding the Forces in South China), Capt. Hart Syantou, A.D.C., Colonel Prior, Mr. Nicholson (manager, Tanooki Docks) and Mr. Nicholson, Mr. J. Funatsu (Consul for Japan), Messrs. K. Kikuchi (acting Consul for Yokohama Specie Bank), B. Mori (Nippon Yusen Kaisha), T. Arima (Osaka Shosen Kaisha), K. Matsuda (Toyo Kisen Kaisha), H. Oishi (Mitsui Bussan Kaisha), M. Kobayashi (Mitsui Bussan Kaisha), D. Todoru (Taiwan Bank), Dr. K. Majima, Dr. M. Yemoto, Dr. T. Yamasaki, a number of Japanese ladies and representatives of the local Press. Capt. P. H. Mitchell-Taylor, A.D.C., and Capt. Simson, private secretary to H.E. the Governor, were unavoidably absent.

After formal introduction to Captain M. Takashima, the guests were escorted to the upper deck where under the awnings, except for the long muzzle of the 8-inch gun forward and all, quite a pretty sight greeted the visitors. With bunting and flowers the deck had been converted into a large sitting and smoking room, with a large panel displaying the word "Welcome" under the crossed flags of the allies—the Union Jack and the flag of the Rising Sun. A similar panel bore the same legend in Japanese ideographs. Under the courteous guidance of the officers of the cruiser the visitors were shown some admirable handwork of the Japanese housewives. One side of the quarter deck presented a miniature "land of chrysanthemums and orange blossoms"; so realistic were the flowers and their arrangement artistically displayed that anyone might easily have mistaken the whole for a plot of a private garden transplanted on to the quarter deck of one of the Mikado's fighting units. On the opposite side of the ship were constructed miniature cataracts, lakes and ponds wherein swans and geese delighted themselves with a fountain throwing up a jet of water pumped through a fire-hose concealed from view by a mass of green foliage arranged to resemble the leafy figure-plants for which Japan is justly famous.

Having admitted these fine examples of art by the Japanese sailor, the guests were taken over the cruiser, the working of the guns explained, the shell magazine shown, and the wireless operating room inspected. Then the visitors were treated to an exhibition of *jūjutsu*, which was extremely amusing; the "ring" being improvised on deck under a huge device of a globe suspended under the legs of a mammoth dragon-fly, as emblematic of Japan, so our representative was informed. The winners in the various wrestling contests were rewarded with prizes, and as they were called out by their names, they were introduced by the judges, amusement was general among the sailors who felt tickled at the idea that Sailor "Battleship" such were the fancy nicknames given to the contestants in the match.

At the conclusion of the *jūjutsu* exhibition tea was served. A large number of the guests left the cruiser shortly before 6 p.m. but to those that remained later a cake and wine banquet was served and the delightful entertainment was not concluded until eight o'clock. At sundown the ship's company played, the Japanese National Anthem, while the entire assembly sat and remained standing until the last bar of the patriotic anthem had been played. With the notes of the stirring music dying in the distance, the electric light was switched on and revealed a magnificent device in red and blue bulbs of "Welcome" to the admiring guests, while the artificial pots of pear and plum trees glowed in a blaze of light.

This apparently was the signal for glasses to be charged and when this had been done, Mr. K. Matsuda, speaking in his own language, asked his companions who had been invited on board the "Chitose" to express their thanks to the Captain and his staff for their kind hospitality and to wish them a pleasant voyage home to Port.

The toast was enthusiastically received and three *Banais* followed.

Capt. Takashima replied that he and his officers had been gratified with the warm reception accorded them by the Japanese community in Hongkong and they heartily wished their countrymen would be more prosperous than ever in this British Colony of Hongkong.

On the call of the Captain, three *Banais* were given for the guests.

Mr. J. P. Braga (*Hongkong Telegraph*) was then called upon for a toast, when he replied in felicitous terms with "Prosperity to the Japanese Community in Hongkong," acknowledging the hospitality of his gallant hosts, the courtesy of the Consul, Mr. T. Funatsu, and the courtesy of the Japanese whom he had met in Hongkong, whose commercial sympathies and aspirations, he hoped, would work with as perfect accord as they did in the sphere of international politics for the advancement of the great nation, the guest of whose representatives he was that evening.

The toast was enthusiastically pledged.

Mr. T. Funatsu (Consul for Japan) replied in a few brief words, concluding by asking those present to drink to "The prosperity of the Colony of Hongkong." The speaker had the three *Banais* which went forth from lusty throats.

Thus was brought to a conclusion a delightful evening which will find a niche in the records of "The Training Cruise of H. I. J. M. S. 'Chitose,' 1909."

It may be mentioned that there are on board the "Chitose" some sixty odd cadets who are about completing their training before being drafted to the various ships in the Japanese Navy. The guests were presented with souvenir cards bearing the inscription: "In commemoration of the Training Cruise of H. I. J. M. S. 'Chitose,' 1909."

The cruiser left for Shanghai yesterday morning.

The names of the officers are:—Captain: M. Takashima; Commander: N. Watanabe; Chief-Engineer: K. Suyetung; Staff-Surgeon: S. Mayeda; Staff-Master: S. Asahina; Navigating Officer: Lieut. K. Kato; Lieut. T. Yoshi; K. Hara; K. Shimokawa and K. Ishikawa; Engineer: K. Matsuo; T. Ota; Y. Hayashi and H. Murata.

The "Chitose" is a second class protected cruiser, of 1,836 tons, built at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, U.S.A.; she was launched on 22nd January, 1898. She is of 4,835 tons with an I.H.P. of 15,500. Her dimensions are:—Length over all 405 feet, beam 40 feet, draught 17 feet. Her guns comprise two 8 inches, ten 4.7 inches, and twelve 12-pdr. She has four torpedo tubes and is capable of steaming at a speed of 23.5 knots. Her complement is 461 men.

THE "CUMSHA" SYSTEM.

A WORD TO EUROPEANS FROM MR. JUSTICE GOMPERTZ.

Last Saturday morning, in the Summary Jurisdiction Court, Mr. Justice Gompertz took occasion, in giving judgment in an action, of addressing some words of advice to Europeans on the much-discussed question of Europeans accepting *cumsha* from Chinese within their business dealings.

The case in point was that in which a boiler-maker named Chan Kin, residing at 140, Queen's Road East, sought to recover from G. Dealing, an engineer, the sum of \$60.50, being as to \$45 wages, and \$15.50, the amount paid for a gold finger ring at defendant's request. There was also a cross-action in which the engineer claimed \$500 from the Chinaman for damage done through negligence. The parties appeared in person.

The first witness was called by Mr. Dealing. He gave his name as Chan Kwei, a coolie in the employ of the Gas Company. He said he knew the defendant.

The Court:—Do you know if Chan Kin did his work well?

Witness:—I am a coolie, he is No. 1 and I can't say.

The witness proved himself very unsatisfactory, and was excused.

Gundar Singh, a witness in the service of the Gas Company, said that he got instructions from Dealing to see that Chan Kin went to his work at the proper time. This he watched and noticed that Chan came to work sometimes at eight o'clock a.m., eight-thirty, and sometimes at nine. The proper working time was at seven.

The Court:—He always came in late?—Yes.

Did you report him?—Yes.

Was he late from the very beginning?—No. He came punctually then, but this was not so some four or five weeks ago.

The defendant:—Isn't it a fact that when I go to work at 6.45 every morning my son is on duty?

Witness:—I am another man on duty at that time.

Have you seen me at work at 6.45 in the morning?—Never.

G. Dealing said that defendant was responsible for every piece of work done, and the plates (produced) were not supposed to be cut, as the holes in the plates were to fit the rivets tight. The boiler-maker cut the holes too large, the result being that the rivets could not fit. The plates were useless. If they were fitted to the boiler in their present condition they would be in a shape of gas. New plates had to be put on. He claimed \$200 for the damage.

The defendant:—Didn't I, as your foreman, do the work according to your instructions?—He is responsible for everything.

Didn't you chalk out the rivet holes and I cut them accordingly?—No.

The witness explained that the rivet holes in the plates were already cut in England before being sent out here.

The defendant:—Didn't you tell me that the joints in the plates were to be made shorter, as asked me to cut them?—No.

On the 10th May did you have a photograph taken of the work because you were pleased with them?—The work has not been completed.

The Chinaman produced a photograph and handed it to the Court. Dealing, on being asked for an explanation, said that the picture was that of the bottom of the tank only. At present, or at the time when the picture was taken, some 700 rivets only were put in. There were about 12,000 rivets to be inserted.

Isn't it your duty to inspect my work and see if it is properly?—I am supposed to inspect your work once a week, and then when I come round you did not do it properly.

The Court (to Dealing):—Are you a sub-contractor?—Yes.

Whom did you take the contract from?—From home.

Are you doing the work on your own, or are you an employee of the sub-contractor?—An employee.

The boiler-maker deposed that when the plates arrived in the Colony the holes were not rounded properly, and the engineer (Dealing) asked him to attend to them. It took him a week to do the work.

The Court:—You admit that the plates, as they are, are not watertight?—No. They are watertight. This plate is the middle one. There is another plate, to be below this and another one above.

The witness added that when the riveting work was about to be started, Dealing engaged three more boiler-makers, and discharged him. He could not speak English very well, but this was the way he gave Dealing to understand that the holes, as they were cut in England, were too small: "Disse-holo, too large—no can."

In giving his decision Mr. Justice Gompertz ordered Dealing to return the ring to the boiler-maker, saying it was not a good thing for Europeans to take presents from Chinese. The reason why the boiler-maker gave the present to Dealing was because he wanted to be dealt with leniently—not what Dealing's employer at home would wish for. His Honor also suited Dealing's claim, and ordered him to pay the boiler-maker \$22.80—nineteen days' wages.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

A notification appears in the *Gazette* inviting tenders for the purchase of pine and other trees in various parts of the Colony.

Five solid blocks of plantations are offered for sale comprising Mount Davis and near, two for sale near Aberdeen 120 acres each, two near Tsim Tak of 110 acres and 100 acres respectively. Three years will be allowed for their felling, and not more than 280 acres may be felled in one year. Not more than one year will be allowed for a single block. The tender must be in one lump sum for the whole, payment for which must be secured. Payments must be made by annual instalments in advance. No tender under \$24,000 will be considered. Roots of pine trees may be removed. Charcoal may be burned in the felling areas. An annual sale of some 6,500 piculs of dry local pine wood delivered in the City of Victoria or Kowloon to Government departments will be guaranteed, if desired, at the rate of 60 cents a picul.

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THINNING THE COLONY'S PLANTATIONS.

Told in the Bar-Room.

A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER'S EXPERIENCE.

THE DOINGS OF AN SAM.

"Yes, I've met many a queer customer in my time, but—"

"For ways that are dark."

"And tricks that are wild."

"The bar-room is peculiar."

The hotel bar had long been deserted, and we were a solitary two who were now occupying a small table in a corner of the bar-room—my friend, a typical Yankee from Texas, and I, a British cousin from across the herring pond. The talk had turned to the subject of the Chinese character, hence the vein in which my companion delivered himself.

Before I could put in a word, my friend, having first treated himself to a long sip from the whisky-and-soda before him, continued in the same strain:

"We Yankees boast of a reputation of being known as practical men, but we are hopelessly lost in the shade by the facility of the Chinese brain and the consummate cunning by which huge fortunes are sometimes made."

This was getting interesting, and I ventured to remark:

"A recollection of some great, big scoop, eh?"

"Yes, for the Chinaman."

"I confess I don't understand you. Let's have the whole story."

"Say! It's a long-winded tale. I guess it'll be closing time before I'm half-way through it."

"Never mind. You can finish it in my room."

"Well, it's a long, long time since it happened way down in Amoy. In those days, I was in the dry goods line and I represented my firm along the coast ports. The bulk of my orders used to come from a merchant named Ah Sam who, by the way, had the 'double blessing' of a dozen children, who were then receiving their education out in California, with as many wives as the number of his children."

Ah Sam was well-known up and down the coast, and the extent of his business was something fierce. From a moral standpoint, Ah Sam's integrity was beyond criticism and in all his dealings with the petty trader-people, he was never once known to have robbed them of even so much as a cash. Some of the people called him a crank, but Ah Sam did not in the least mind this, so long as he used to delight in saying, the tin kept rolling in. But there was this peculiarity about Ah Sam—he had a profound contempt for the 'foreign devil,' by whom he was firmly convinced, he was being morally robbed. Nothing could induce him to buy foreign goods, and the agents were willing to meet him half-way. Ah Sam did this in thorough good faith and did not for a moment guess that some of his transactions were the cause of many a dead loss. At times, his attitude towards the foreigners was terribly uncompromising, however, was ably disguised by an outward politeness. Well, the old story was in just one of these moods when one day I dropped in at his quaint little shop which did duty for an office in the hope of securing an order. The old man greeted me with one of his bland smiles which were regular features in themselves. Yes, I was told I had come in good time. He intended to dispose of the greater part of his stock-in-trade and was making way for fresh goods. He would give me the bulk of the orders if I was willing to a ten per cent. reduction on the usual price. Here was my chance, the old fellow assured me, of driving a real good bargain.

"And did you accept his terms?"

"Accept his terms? Why, man, I flatly refused to become a party to the ruinous arrangement. Whereupon this prospective deal fell through, Ah Sam feeling pretty certain I was trying to charge exorbitant rates."

"Is that the whole story?"

"No, the interesting part of it is yet to come. The heads of my firm were staunch supporters of the insurance system, and, of course, all our goods were partly covered by insurance in a reliable Chinese company. I may here tell you that Ah Sam took particular interest in the affairs of this company, although I was not aware of the matter until some time after the fact. I afterwards discovered, however, that he had guided the company's destinies since its formation years ago, though the fact was kept a close secret, for reasons best known to Ah Sam."

"But what has insurance business anything to do with this affair?"

"Everything. You see, soon after my little interview with Ah Sam, the goods in which our goods were stored caught fire and were completely gutted. Of course, our claim was paid in full, but the amount thus obtained fell considerably short of the actual price of the goods lost owing to their being insured fairly. Insured. And here I had since thought the whole matter had ended but for a trip which I took to the scene of my former exertions the other day. An old, shrivelled Chinaman earnestly begged to see me, he said, on some urgent matter. I was never good at refusing a request and granted the ancient Celestial the wished-for interview. I then learnt to my great surprise that the man who stood before me was the very person who was hired by Ah Sam to set fire to the godowns which had years ago disappeared along with our goods. The man had since repented of his act, and as he happened to possess a conscience, he had finally resolved to make a clean breast of the whole thing at the first time he met me. At the conclusion of the man's tale he asked for my forgiveness. I gave it to him."

"But what could have been the motive which led Ah Sam to this treacherous conduct?"

"Why, the goods had never suffered from the fire at all. Ah Sam, who could play fairly tales with the company, had taken good care to remove them previously to a safer place and had since disposed of the goods at his own prices. The old fox knew perfectly well that he would never have got the goods at the price he had offered and therefore employed this underhand means of getting his object, taking advantage of the fact that the goods were not fully covered by insurance."

"And Ah Sam? What has become of him?"

"Ah Sam has since retired in California after burying all his wives with the exception of No. 1 in China. And now, I think you will agree with me when I say that for tenacity of purpose and crafty enterprise, John Chinaman is hard to beat. Out in the States, some of the people are a real bad lot, but precious few can come up to the Chinaman when an eye to business—not by a long chalk. That's the reason why I now find myself stranded in this country, and the next time I meet the crafty rascal, I'll have a word or two to say, but I reckon the game's not worth the candle."

And the speaker helped himself to some more whisky.—Contributed.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 20th June, 1909—

Library, Museum.

Non-Chinese..... 457 163

Chinese..... 273 1,904

Total..... 730 2,067

ASAHI AND SAPPORO.

WITH HINTS TO PIC-NIC PARTIES.

At a certain well-known rendezvous in Hongkong the other day—a place corresponding to Thackeray's "Hunt"—the question arose whether the Government, in order to cope with financial exigencies, should not impose a duty on spirits and malt liquors. The discussion led to consideration of the side-issue—Which held the market—whisky or beer? What the answer was really for, but if the beer was that known as Asahi or Sapporo then we can well understand that it was entitled to a leading place in the argument. It was through the thoughtfulness of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha that we received a case of these beers the other day, a circumstance which seemed to give peculiar zest to the daily round of toil. Not only that, but accompanying the case, were half a dozen glasses presenting the merits of the beer, a set of corkcrows, and, for use afterwards, several Japanese fans, which were promptly annexed by parties unknown. Indeed the consignment was calculated to lead visitors to the office of the *Hongkong Telegraph* to believe that the entire staff was laying in a stock of the necessary for an extended picnic. If it had not been for the marvellous presence of mind of the man with the blue pencil, the visitors would have been hanging around that case of beer yet, but they were thwarted and presented with a price-list on the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha instead. As for the character of the beer that opens up a wide subject, and we must confess if we would not exasperate our friends on the water wagon, but Asahi beer is, we should say, the ideal drink for a picnic party. It is as clear as amber, and as light as a summer zephyr. It is refreshing, stimulating and free from those heavy after effects which are found in heavier brews. To judge from our experience, which of course is mild and has been sometimes bitter, there is not a headache in a barrel of it, and that is the best recommendation of picnic parties to give the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha a trial order—they will not be disappointed.

AN ADVENTURE IN THE CHINA SEAS.

BATTLE WITH PIRATES RECALLED.

Captain George Nauton recalls in the *San Francisco Chronicle* the story of sailing vessels in the Far East seas, which he reckoned were engaged in the opium-trade, and were beset by Chinese pirates. His schooner, the *Gamo Cock*, carried two guns and a large crew

Shipbuilding Competition.

HONGKONG DOCK CO SUCCESSFUL.

KEEN RIVALRY BETWEEN CHINA DOCKS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Manila, 18th June.
Never in the history of these islands has such keen bidding been exhibited as was the case this week when tenders were opened for the construction of steel lanchas and a river steamer required for the Chief Quartermaster's Department in Manila. Practically all the shipbuilding yards of importance in Hongkong, Shanghai and Singapore entered into the competition for the contracts. One noticeable feature is the complete dropping off of the Japanese builders, who at one time made bold bids for U.S. Government orders against their Southern rivals. It is not to be wondered at that Japan has fallen out of the race, when it is considered that their great distance from the centre of delivery operates as a virtual penalty against them in favour of Hongkong which is more favourably situated in relation to these islands.

STEEL LIGHTERS.

For the steel lighters there were many and varied tenders, including two from Singapore. It is interesting to record that the Taikoo Shipyard entered into the competitive field for the first time. Appeared are the respective tenders in detail:

Hongkong Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., represented by Messrs. Findlay & Co.,—Four lighter \$5,870; three lighters \$7,195; six lighters \$14,341; all quotations are in gold currency and free entry into the Philippines. Time completion, eight and a half months.

Varadero de Manila submitted three separate models and quoted \$4,055; \$4,065; and \$3,285, respectively, for each of the models, for six lighters.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Board, Singapore, \$8,600 for one; \$23,000 for three and \$44,000 for six lighters. Time of completion: nine months.

Riley, Hargreaves & Co., Ltd., Singapore.—\$17,400 (S.S. currency) for one; \$48,500 for three; and \$72,500 for six lighters.

Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., Ltd., of Hongkong, represented by Messrs. Castle Bros. Wolf and Sons, one lighter \$6,065; three at \$5,915 each. Taikoo Dock does not care to undertake a contract for less than three vessels.

Kwang Sang Linn & Co., Hongkong, 1 lighter \$3,800 (Mex.); three \$57,950; six \$122,900.

Fred. Wilson & Co.,—1 for \$7,700; 3 for \$12,400; six for \$13,750. Delivery in ten months. The tenders are from Messrs. Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd. of Hongkong.

Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.—for 1 lighter, \$7,000; 1 \$19,600; 6 \$19,120. Completion in six months, free entry.

TAIKOO'S TENDER RECOMMENDED.

No award has yet been made, but it is believed that Taikoo's tender has been recommended for acceptance, although the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. stands a good chance of securing the contract because of its lower bid.

HONGKONG SECURES U.S. \$2,250 CONTRACT.
On the 16th inst., bids were opened in the office of the Chief Quartermaster for the construction of a river steamer to take the place of the *Nipidon*, running between Manila and lake stations. The bidders and the amounts of each bid were as follows:—

Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company \$29,250 gold; Kwang Sang Linn and Company of Hongkong \$7,500 Mexican currency; New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Shanghai \$18,600 gold; Tanjong Pagar Dock Board, Singapore, \$35,000 gold; Riley, Hargreaves and Company Limited, Singapore, \$72,500 Straits Settlements currency, with alternate bid of \$77,000 for larger engines giving greater speed; Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company \$27,715 gold.

On the following day, recommendation was made that the contract for the light draft double screw river steamer to take the place of the *Nipidon* on the Paoig and Laguna run, be awarded to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company. This should be good news for Hongkong.

PNEUMATIC POSTAGE.

AN INNOVATION IN JAPAN.

The Tokyo Post Office is introducing an innovation in the shape of pneumatic tubes for the dispatch and receipt of telegraph messages by compressed air. The experiment will be carried out between the Central and the Kanda post offices. If the results are satisfactory it is proposed gradually to introduce the system in all the post offices. In view of the fact that the largest number of telegrams are received at and sent out from the Tokyo Stock Exchange, connection will be made between the Exchange and the Kanda Post Office. Operations for installing the system have already been commenced, and it is anticipated that the service will be open in August or September next.

The system has been in operation in foreign countries for some time, remarks the *Maimiki*. In America especially, the system is not confined to the conveyance of telegrams, but has been extended to all kinds of postal objects, the transmission of which is now carried out with the utmost celerity by means of compressed air. The project of the Tokyo Post Office is the pioneer of the country.

Tubes to be installed will be double—lead inside and iron out. They will have a diameter of about two inches. The messages will be rolled into a small compass and inserted in the tubes. At the receiving office a vacuum will be created in the tube and the force of the compressed air at the other end will impel the telegrams through with remarkable velocity. The distance between the head and the Kanda post offices at Tokyo is about a mile and a quarter, and it is anticipated that the time of transmission between the two offices by the new system will be one minute. When the telegrams are received, they are transmitted in a large number of tubes, thus providing the utmost advantage where there is a constant accumulation of messages. It will be expedient to use a thinner paper for the telegraph forms than is in vogue at present, so special forms are to be provided for the purpose. It will be easy to adopt the system to the transmission of all kinds of postal matter, but for the present it is proposed to confine the service to telegrams.—*Japan Chronicle*.

A MESSAGE from Sitka of May 4th, says: "On a charge of hunting within the limits of the Japanese sealing schooner *Katun Maru* was sailed on May 3 by two United States gasoline launches armed with machine guns and manned by marines. The Japanese schooner, which had ten seal-skins aboard, made an effort to escape, but was overhauled. She was towed to Sitka (the capital of Alaska), and her crew of Japanese have been locked up in gaol, pending trial."—*Nippon Press*.

Malaria in Lyemum.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

COMPREHENSIVE RECOMMENDATIONS.

It may be remembered that on the 11th May last, as the result of a motion introduced by Colonel Bedford, C.M.G., Principal Medical Officer of the South China Command, at a meeting of the Sanitary Board held on that date, it was agreed to appoint a Committee to inquire into a report upon the steps necessary to remove or minimize the conditions favouring malaria in the village of Shau-ki-wan and its environs. The motion was to the effect that "in view of the prevalence of malarial disease amongst His Majesty's troops quartered at Lyemum, and to the fact that this disease is due to conditions obtaining outside War Department property, that a Committee be appointed to inquire into, and report upon, the steps necessary to remove or minimize the conditions favouring malaria in the adjacent village of Shau-ki-wan and its environs." The Committee, which was composed of Colonel Bedford, the Director of Public Works and Dr. G. H. L. Fitzwilliams, has since taken the necessary steps to find out the exact conditions obtaining with regard to the disease and the following joint report has now been submitted and was laid on the table at the meeting of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday afternoon:—

Sir,—We, the Committee appointed by the Sanitary Board at a meeting held on May 11th last, "to inquire into, and report upon, the steps necessary to remove or minimize the conditions favouring malaria in the village of Shau-ki-wan and its environs," have the honour to report that we have visited and inspected the district referred to, and now submit the following:—

(a) The Committee concur generally in the description of Shau-ki-wan, and the conditions there existing as given by Colonel Bedford in his address to the Board when moving the resolution on the 11th of May.

(b) The Committee are of opinion that the conditions now obtaining at Shau-ki-wan are sufficient to explain the existence of malaria amongst the troops, and others residing in proximity to, or having to pass through the village.

(c) (1) That the undergrowth and scrub be cut down and removed by the authorities concerned, from the Western slopes of the Lyemum Cliff, situated between the village below, and the barracks above, the trees and small herbage being allowed to remain.

(2) The reclaiming of the Bay as approximately shown in the attached plan, to the extent originally planned by the Public Works Department, or if funds will not permit of this, then to Low Water Mark, as also shown in the plan. This would remove the nuisance now complained of, so far as the extension area of stinking mud, left exposed for many hours each tide, is concerned; it would permit of the regular training of the now irregular and offensive estuaries which debouch upon, and trickle over the foreshore, forming pools and water holes in their course; and would force a large portion of the boat population, which is now crowded and huddled close in shore, to evacuate this part of the harbour, and thus eliminate, to a great extent, the filth-producing agents now living there.

(3) The training and "currenting" of the stream running along the high-road through the western portion of the village, between the slaughter-house and bridge No. 11.

(4) The training of the nullahs running to bridge Nos. 11 and 12.

(5) To do away with either by purchase or compensation, or otherwise, of the plots of cultivated ground immediately below and to the East of the Suwan Road. The ground where these plots are situated being below the level of the road, are liable to be covered with the water, used for irrigating them, and are difficult to drain. The abolition of this area of cultivation would also remove the danger from the water channels and sump pits now used.

(6) The Committee noticed a pond at the village temple, which is apparently used for rearing frogs; this pond has been examined on several occasions but no larvae have yet been discovered; it is, however, a possible source of danger, and should be kept under observation, and if larvae are detected in it at any time, steps should be taken accordingly. The immunity from larvae is probably due to the large number of frogs and tadpoles in the water.

(e) Lastly, the Committee are of opinion that if the above recommendations are given effect to, the whole condition of the Eastern portion of the village of Shau-ki-wan will be vastly improved, the health of its inhabitants, and of the troops quartered at Lyemum greatly benefited, and the risk from malaria materially diminished.

P. N. H. JONES.

W. G. A. BEDFORD.

G. H. L. FITZWILLIAMS.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1906.

A chart showing the admission rate for malaria, per 1,000 of strength of troops, at various stations, was attached to the report. The relative figures for Singapore, Ceylon, India, North China, Mauritius and West Africa were given, and compared to the rate obtaining in Lyemum. The latter figure was found to be far in excess of the other stations. The rate per 1,000 for Lyemum in 1901 was 91 and that for Hongkong in 1903 was 770. The rate for West Africa in 1907 was only 50 as compared with Lyemum's record.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper minutes:—The Government should give effect at once to the recommendations made by the Committee.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

We are informed by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., the General Managers, that they have received a telegram from London to the effect that the annual general meeting of shareholders in the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. will take place on 29th current; that £10,000 will be transferred from Reserve Fund and £30,000 from Underwriting Account which will then stand at £148,891, and that £55,358 has been written off for depreciation. The balance of £15,162 then remaining at credit of Profit and Loss Account for the year 1906, it is proposed to carry forward.

THE Viceroy at Nanking has telegraphed to the Shanghai Taotai informing him that heavy rains fell from Thursday night till Friday morning, and that telegrams from Anking and Yangchow also report an ample fall of rain. It may be mentioned that the City Magistrate offered up a prayer on Wednesday or Thursday for a fall of rain, and his prayers it seems, have been answered. There would thus be no necessity to prohibit cattle slaughter in the city which is generally done when a long drought has prevailed, in view of the belief that Heaven will be more readily moved to compassion for the people when they feel their own calamity so much that they desire from taking lives even of cattle.

Cruisers for Canton.

HONGKONG'S OPPORTUNITY.

TENDERS INVITED BY NAVY DEPARTMENT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shamonee, 21st June.
Hongkong firms of shipbuilders and several German firms on the Shamonee, representing home principals, have been interesting themselves of late in an inquiry which has emanated from the Navy Department for the construction of four fast steel cruisers for the South China squadron of the Chinese Navy. At present only the scantiest details are available. So far as it has been possible to ascertain the problem are to be of from 300 to 350 feet in length and carrying twenty-two guns. It is the intention of the Government to build four vessels in all, although for a start only two will be ordered.

Last week representatives of the Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co. and the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. were up in Canton and had a conference with Admiral Li Chun and the Navy Board. What transpired at these interviews it is impossible to say, as negotiations are very jealously guarded in the interests of each firm. I have it on excellent authority that Messrs. Carlisle & Co., Siemens & Co., and Arnold Karberg & Co. are also entering their best efforts to secure the order. The competition promises to be a keen one, whose ultimate issue will be watched with close interest by those having connection with the two important shipbuilding yards in Hongkong.

MALAY PIRATES.

Singapore is agitated just now by a tale of piracy, one of the old sort, legendary now. Some few weeks ago a Chinese junk was boarded near Johore—that is, within sight of the island, if not of the city—and seven men were killed, besides the captain, spared for torture until he surrendered his valuables. Police, bachelors, and volunteers are searching for the miscreants. Perhaps there is no case on record so outrageous within such a trifling distance from the men-of-war in Singapore Roads, but elsewhere in those seas it would not have been remarkable less than fifty years ago. "Malay Pirates" are so closely identified with fiction of the boys' adventure class that sceptics have doubted their existence in plain fact. But the wildest romances would not dare to describe them as they actually were in their great day.

About 1850 Rajah Brooke put the number of those who swept the coasts of Borneo alone, going and returning with the monsoons, at 5,000. When Connel at Brunei, somewhat later, St. John estimated the population which lived, as one may say, by piracy, at 60,000. And if "casuals" had been included, with their women and children, it would have been vastly larger.

The judicious reader instantly replies that trade must have come to an end promptly under this infliction. But the ruffians did not depend on plunder. It was welcome, but they sought slaves—and blood. Inexplicable as it seems to us, the paromaks, though mostly Mohammedans, regarded their employment as a calling or profession to which they were born. With no thought of wrong-doing, apparently, they murdered harmless fishermen, sailors, or peasants dwelling on the shore, if too old or feeble to be worth transport, and tortured those whom they carried off. Among the most dreaded pirates also were the Seribas and Sakarans Dyaks, Rajah Brooke's future subjects, who were led heads and nothing more: all plunder they surrendered to the Malay Chief who provided the praus and navigated them. But these were a local scourge.

It is not very surprising to learn that the worst Malay pirates were not Malays at all; that unfortunate race bears a good many imputations which it does not deserve. The Lanous, or Lanouts, dwell originally in Mindanao, great islands of the Philippines, where Dampier found them peaceable enough working gold. They were not a seafaring people then, though the chiefs had their gorgeous barges. The Balinini came from Sulu; in fact, that was a piratical name for the islanders, otherwise called Sulus. Perhaps it was they who started the abominable practice, for the Spaniards were provoked into sending an expedition against them so early as 1589. It failed, as did many another; "and from that time," says the old historian Zuniga, "is incredible what a number of Indians (Philippines) have been made prisoners, what villages have been destroyed, and what slaves have been captured." But the Spaniards succeeded at length in making Mindanao too hot to hold the Lanous freebooters, who dispersed, forming settlements up and down the China Sea, each of which became a centre of piracy.

One can understand that this way of life fosters courage and enterprise as well as seamanship. The daring of these two peoples especially was superb. In their praus of fifty to a hundred tons burden they started every year with the monsoon for a cruise of six or twelve or even eighteen months. Nothing daunted them until the treacherous European invented steam. Once they had the steam, it was a matter of time before they would have met a challenge to a duel on equal terms; they did not turn up at the rendezvous, but experts believe that the cartel was delivered in good faith. The length of their cruises was scarcely credible. Wallace says the Sulus not infrequently reached Ceram and New Guinea. They were brave to madness, full of life and energy. Some boys were taken in the fight between the *Rainbow* and a squadron of Lanous in 1862, of which Bishop MacDougal wrote a famous account in the *Times*. Carried to Sarawak, these urchins instantly put themselves at the head of the native youth, and organised it for mischief. I once heard the commandant say to Rajah Brooke: "We shall never have good order in the town again until you send those Lanous brats away!" It is a question whether these races took to piracy because they were more intelligent, of stronger character, than their neighbours; or whether piracy developed their vigour; but certainly they were the most vigorous and hopeful of the peoples called Malay. Crawford admits that the Sulus had attained a "considerable civilisation" of their own; in fact, Hong's report of a main island, drawn up for Sir Stamford Raffles pictures it as a garden, admirably cultivated by a free and happy people. Doubtless the pirates were law abiding and industrious when at home. But the high prosperity represented by early travellers came to an end, under the repeated attacks of Spanish, Dutch and British squadrons. In 1876, the Spaniards were able to conquer Sulu. That incident has been removed happily, and we may hope that the former pirates will show their capacity as leaders in the march of progress, under American rule.—*Frederick Boyle in P. M. G.*

FOUR boat-people were each fined \$5 last Saturday for lying in Causeway Bay without permission from the Harbour Master. Three others had to pay \$7 each for obstructing the Whig Lok Street steps.

Fire on S.S. "Kutsang."

FIRE-FIGHTERS HAVE A TOUGH TIME.

MEN OVERCOME WITH GASES.

21st inst.
Fire was discovered in the main hold of the S.S. *Kutsang*, belonging to the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, on Friday last, when the steamer was about 400 miles from Hongkong. Knowing that the best course would be to put back to Hongkong, Captain Bradley promptly gave orders to return his ship to Hongkong, where she arrived at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Immediately on arrival in port, the usual signal was flown asking for assistance.

It appears that the *Kutsang*, which was bound for Calcutta, left Hongkong for Singapore on Wednesday. At 4 a.m. on Friday, the fire was discovered by a passenger, who at once communicated the discovery to Captain Bradley. The vessel was hove to for some time and those on board at once set themselves to the task of extinguishing the fire. Large quantities of water were poured into the hold, but as this did not have the desired effect, and as the fire still continued in a smouldering state, the ship's nose was turned towards Hongkong, where, as has already been stated, the vessel arrived yesterday morning.

No sooner had the news of the serious outbreak been known, than Lieut C. W. Beckwith, R.N., and Chief Inspector Baker, with a number of firemen, left with a fireboat for the *Kutsang*. The fire-fighters who were called to render assistance experienced considerable difficulties in their efforts to overcome the conflagration. Dangerous and noxious gases appear to have generated some of the most serious, which by no means facilitated the trying nature of the work which the fire-fighters were called upon to face. Sergeant Kendall and Lance-Sergeant Edwards, along with three Chinese firemen, were overcome with the gases, and had to be carried on deck, where, however, they were soon brought round, with the exception of the Chinese fireman, whose condition necessitated their removal to the Government Civil Hospital. The ship's doctor's services had to be requisitioned and great credit is due to this gentleman for the able manner in which he attended to those who had fallen overcome with the noxious fumes. After a tough fight with the flames, the firemen left the ship at 3 p.m. The origin of the fire is unknown. The hold contained general cargo, all of which was more or less damaged. The extent of the damage is not known.

MALARIA IN BRITISH DOMINIONS.

EFFORTS AT PREVENTION.

London, May 15th.

Dr. James Cantlie, formerly of Hongkong, and now a lecturer at the London School of Tropical Medicine, writes as follows with reference to the lecture on "The Campaign against Malaria" delivered at the Royal Institution last week, by Major Ronald Ross.

Major Ross, in his enthusiasm for the public health, has indicated many men, especially the seniors in many countries, for their apathy and ignorance; but to most people the wonder is that in so short a space of time practical issues should be already so pronouncedly in evidence. The difficulties of overcoming the obstacles to a more rapid development of malaria prevention lie partly in the personal factor of those in charge of a colony; and it is at the same time largely a question of finance. There can be no doubt that the same malaria infection was received with doubt or disbelief by many of the older medical men practising in the tropics. During the past ten years, however, the Schools of Tropical Medicine in London and Liverpool have been actively teaching the most recent developments of tropical pathology and hygiene to medical men engaged in the practice of their profession in the tropics, and that the numbers availing themselves of the teaching is not insignificant may be gathered from the fact that 1,000 medical men have been thus trained in the London School of Tropical Medicine.

Again, we might be inclined to believe from Major Ross's statements that but little had been done, or was being done, by the Colonial Office authorities in England; or by the Governors of colonies, to check the ravages of malaria and of other scourges of the tropics. Ever since Mr. Joseph Chamberlain took up the question of the prevention of malaria in the Crown Colonies of the Empire and dealt in a statesmanlike fashion with the health of their peoples, the Colonial Office has been keenly active in the matter. The Colonial Office authorities, by the enthusiasm which they have managed to instil into the whole of the service, have caused sanitary work, including malaria prevention, to occupy a foremost place in the minds of the Governor and Council of every colony.

The Colonial Office has given grants of money to the Schools of Tropical Medicine in both Liverpool and London, and enabled them to carry on their work. In practically every school in the tropics under the jurisdiction of the Colonial Office the children are being taught by models and experiments the part played by the mosquito in the spread of malaria. Nor are the Governors of our Colonies lacking in their duties on this point, for many of the Crown Colonies at present contribute freely from their public funds annual grants of money to the School of Tropical Medicine in London, and in many ways publicly and privately encourage research and practical sanitation for the benefit of the public health.

Professor Ross has shown that isolated spots can be freed from malaria at a moderate expenditure, but the problem of dealing with large tracts of country, so as to render them malaria free has not yet been solved. That it may be solved is devoutly to be hoped, and in that hope we would urge Professor Ross to continue his campaign. He will find, however, that not only the Colonial authorities at home are ready to help financially and practically in the future as they have done in the past, but that Colonial Governors and the medical officers in charge of the public health have the question of malaria and its prevention keenly at heart, and that they are willing and anxious to sanction any reasonable expenditure which will mitigate the evils which Professor Ross has so ably demonstrated to exist.

THE *Japan Gazette* states that the Great Northern Co. steamer *Dakota*, which struck a reef off Shirahama, Bohu, in May, 1907, and sank, is being salvaged by men employed under Mr. Yamashita, a marine engineer of Tokyo. While the work was in progress at about noon on Sunday, one of the divers accidentally exploded a dynamite bomb on board the salvage vessel. Of three divers and thirteen sailors on board, two are known to have been killed, three severely injured, and four slightly so, while six others are reported as "missing." The Hojo Police have dispatched officials to the scene of the disaster.

B. & S. BOYCOTTED.

AGITATION AGAINST HONGKONG-MANILA STEAMERS.

An attempted boycott against Butterfield and Swire boats plying between Hongkong and Manila is being attempted from Canton, but the Cantonese in this city to whom appeal has been made to join in the movement show a marked lack of enthusiasm for the move, reports the *Manila Times*.

The trouble all started over the alleged kicking of a Chinese passenger by a Portuguese steward on one of the boats operated by Butterfield and Swire between Hongkong and Canton from the effects of which the Chinese died. (This is the *Zealandia*—Ed. H. K. T.) At the autopsy held over the remains a verdict of death from natural causes was rendered, and the Portuguese went to Macao where the Chinese have tried to get him and have the case re-opened. Failing in this they want all Cantonese to boycott the vessels operated by Butterfield and Swire.

Asked about the alleged boycott on 16th inst., Manager Hubert Fox, of the shipping department of Smith, Bell and Company, who handle the Butterfield and Swire vessels at Manila, stated that it was having no effect here at Manila, and that the local Chinese were taking no part in it. Two of the vessels of the company within a few days loaded large cargoes at Cebu and Iloilo for Hongkong and had many passengers for the China coast. The local Chinese importers have had some of their business turned to Spanish and American firms on account of the boycott at Hongkong and this is one reason they are not in hearty support of the movement.

A STORM IN A TEA-POT.

CHIEF EXCISE OFFICER BOUND OVER.

The Police Court was the scene of lively proceedings last Tuesday forenoon when James Marshall, employed in the Naval Yard, proceeded against George Hoggarth, Chief Excise Officer, for using threatening language. A cross-summons was issued for abusive language on the part of complainant's daughter. Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the complainant.

It appears that on the 19th May last, just as it was getting dark, complainant's daughter was outside his house. One of the women was heard to say "I am Mr. Hoggarth's first wife, not his second wife." Shortly afterwards defendant went up to complainant and said: "Hullo, Marshall, do you want to see me?" Complainant replied that he did not wish to see Mr. Hoggarth, when the latter said: "Then come down the field." As soon as complainant came down the hedge, defendant waved his hand about threateningly and said: "If you were not an old man, I would knock your brains out!" To this complainant replied: "Don't hit your hand, Hoggarth, or I'll give you the roughest time of your life, old man!" Defendant called him a blind old beggar and added that he had a good mind to punch him. Complainant asked Mr. Hoggarth if he was drunk and the latter replied: "You know I never drink." Defendant then started to shout out to one of complainant's daughters, insultingly.

Mr. Hoggarth—If you wanted to bring any charge against me, why did you not do it at the time? This is a trumped-up charge, isn't it? Mr. Marshall—I did not want to get mixed up in a Police Court case. I have never before figured in the Police Court.

Here defendant mentioned a string of names and asked complainant if he had not had quarrels with different families. Complainant said he did not have trouble personally with them but there were occasional quarrels between his children and those of the neighbours.

Defendant—Isn't your family a quarrelsome one?

Complainant—They always take their own part. If they come to me, I usually give them a smack and send them away.

Complainant at this stage told the Court that he had no wish to bring up this case. If defendant had offered him an apology, he would have accepted it. He learned from Mr. Melbourne that defendant had taken out a cross-summons against his daughter after he had assaulted her in a most cowardly manner from a man of his position.

Defendant went into the box and spoke to having an interview with the complainant about keeping his daughter under restraint. Before he had time to explain, complainant is alleged to have said: "You and your wife are damned liars." Complainant also called him a drunken pig. Defendant replied that if this was the respect he received for bringing a reasonable complaint, then he would not argue with a fool.

The magistrate, Mr. F. A. Hareland, bound over the defendant to the sum of £500 to be of good behaviour for one year, and was heard to remark that he was sick of these disgraceful occurrences.

CANTONESE IN SINGAPORE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR FREE HOSPITAL.

The Cantonese in Singapore have already subscribed over \$200,000 to build a free hospital for the admission of the Chinese who do not like to go to the Tanjong Pagar Hospital, at present a large number of Chinese, when they are seriously ill, are removed to private hospitals called "dying houses" which are scattered all over the town and are generally in a filthy condition. The Government proposes to close all these "dying houses" and has thrown out a hint that a "Tai Wa" Hospital similar to the one now existing in Kuala Lumpur should be established in Singapore for the reception of patients who have any objection to be treated by doctors practising Western methods. Despite the depression of trade the Chinese have already subscribed the magnificent sum of \$200,000 for the establishment of this Hospital.

With a view of raising more money they have invited the Chinese Amateur Theatrical Troupe of Kuala Lumpur to come here to perform on the nights of 22nd, 23rd and 24th inst. in the Theatre in Wayang Street. Some of the leading Cantonese have already promised to pay for the decoration of the Theatre and many have undertaken to supply refreshments at their own expense.

The prices of admission will be \$5, \$3 and \$1 to 2nd, 3rd and 4th seats respectively, but there will be no limit of price as to the admission to reserved seats.

The Straits Steamship Co. have kindly agreed to grant free passage for the theatrical party to and from Selangor. The proprietor of the Theatre in Wayang Street shows his generosity by charging no rent for the use of the Theatre.

It is to be hoped that this charitable movement will meet with financial success.—*Singapore Free Press*.

The following minute, was submitted by Colonel Bedford, C.M.G., Principal Medical Officer, relative to the 21st return for the week ending 5th and 12th June, 1906, at the meeting of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday afternoon:—

In view of the extensive area of godowns and wharves at Kowloon, and to the prevalence of plague at that side of the harbour the number of rats caught in Kowloon appears to be satisfactory.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr. A. M. Thomson to act as Colonial Secretary and Mr. C. McL. Messer to act as the Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Stamp Revenue in addition to his duties as Postmaster General, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. W. H. May, C.M.G., or until further notice, with effect from the 14th inst.

OPIUM EXPORTS FROM INDIA.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under-Secretary for India what were the opium exports from India in 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, and 1909, respectively; and what steps the Government were taking to carry out their declared policy with the Government of China.

Mr. Hobhouse: The figures are—1905, 55,053 chests; 1906, 55,517 chests; 1907, 53,415 chests; 1908, 52,408 chests. In 1909 the export will be limited to 65,500 chests. In accordance with the arrangement made with China, the export of opium from India is being reduced by 5,000 chests per annum. This is with effect from 1905, the average export for the five years ended 1909 being taken, as suggested by the Chinese Government, as the basis of the calculation.

CHINESE STUDENT'S SPEECH IN CANADA.

PLEA FOR THE REMOVAL OF EMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS.

At the annual dinner of the law faculty of McGill University in Montreal recently a unique feature was that the chief speech was delivered by Peter Hing, the Chinaman who beat all his rivals at the examinations a year ago, and may do so again this year. "The toast to 'The best little yellow devil that ever came to town' was by far the most popular of the evening. Dealing with the awakening of China to the civilization of the West, and what Canada did to drive the Chinese student to other countries, he said in part:—

"China is awakening. She realizes what a nation should possess in order to be called a power in this twentieth century. She realizes the value of adopting a modern commercial policy, the introduction of better communication and transportation, the development of her industries, the establishing of a better form of government and judicial system, in order that she may be recognized to be a member of the international circle. To bring about these changes, she found that her old library system of education was not suitable, and by Imperial Edict in 1907, the old educational system was abolished and to-day her students are looking to the West for their knowledge in modern sciences.

"There are now thousands of students in Japan, several hundreds in the leading colleges of the United States, and many in Great Britain and the different countries of Europe, but I am sorry to say that there are only two Chinese university students in Canada. I hope that before long our institutions of learning, which are by no means inferior to those of any other country, will be better known to the Chinese.

"These young Chinese students, whether Government students or private students, will return to China, after the completion of their studies. They will be influential leaders of the country, and no doubt these Western graduates will be deeply interested in the future international relations between China and other countries of the world.

A Solicitor's Conduct.

COST OF HIS LIVING.

SALARY OF MR. DIXON DISCUSSED.

The Full Court, comprising the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz) continued the hearing of the case this morning in which Mr. Clive Fletcher Dixon, a Hongkong solicitor, late of the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, is being called upon to show cause why his name should not be struck off the Rolls of the Supreme Court of the Colony for alleged misconduct.

As was to be anticipated there was a large gathering of spectators present during the proceedings and the audience grew larger as the trial went on.

Wong Hui Tong, the silk merchant, was recalled soon after the Court sat. In answer to the questions put by Mr. Clive Fletcher Dixon (for the defence) he stated that he made no entries in his firm's books of the costs paid to Messrs. Hastings and Hastings. The Kwong Hing Cheung firm, of Canton, were the plaintiffs against Messrs. Reuter, Brockelmann and Company.

Mr. Potter (for the plaintiff)—Why were no entries made in the firm's books in regard to the costs of the action against Reuter, Brockelmann and Company?—Because the accounts in this matter did not wholly refer to the firm. It referred only to three partners.

And is that the reason why the accounts were entered into a private book?—That is so.

I think the entire question in the action was whether the three partners in the Kwong Hing Cheung firm were partners in a certain firm in Hongkong?

The Chief Justice—I don't think that is necessary.

Mr. Potter—Very well.

The next witness was Charles Kent, a Chinaman, cashier in the firm of Hastings and Hastings. He began by explaining the accounts kept by his firm. He said that they kept two accounts in the office—one the costs account and one the clients' account.

Mr. Potter—Are these accounts kept at separate banks?—Yes.

I believe money is sometimes transferred from the clients' account to the costs account?—That is so.

Is there a ledger kept for the clients' account?—Yes.

And a ledger for the costs account?—No.

So that money paid by clients direct to the costs account does not appear in the ledger?—No.

Where is all money received put? In what book?—The rough cash book.

Do you remember when Wong Hui Tong asked for the interim account?—Yes.

On what date?—About 1st December last year.

Were you told to give him an account?—Yes.

By whom?—Mr. Dixon.

What did he tell you?—To make a copy of the ledger.

The copy of the ledger account was produced, and witness identified it.

Would items in this account appear in the ledger?—No.

Therefore, items paid in by the client to the costs account would not appear in this account?—Yes.

At this stage a discussion took place between the Chief Justice and Mr. Potter as to certain entries made in the clients' and costs accounts.

The Chief Justice—What is the guiding principle?

Witness—I simply follow the entries in the rough cash book.

Mr. Potter—Can you tell me what items paid by the Kwong Hing Cheung firm did not appear in the interim account for costs?—The first item is \$15 paid on 19th March.

The second is \$300 on 29th April; the third is \$400 paid on 6th June; the next is for \$800.

The Chief Justice—How do you get that?

Witness—By comparing the interim with the detailed accounts.

Mr. Potter—Yes, and the next?

Witness—\$500 on 27th January, 1906; Yes?—The next one is for \$500.

The next?—\$350 on 5th May.

Are there any more?—That's all.

How much do those items come to?—\$2,075.

Therefore the first account would be \$2,075 short?—Yes.

Do you remember when the second account was given?—About the middle of April.

Who made out that account?—Mr. Dixon with my assistance.

That was the complete account?—Yes.

This account includes all payments which went to the costs or the clients account?—Yes.

And does it also show the amount charged by the firm for costs?—Yes.

Who made out those costs?—Mr. Dixon.

How much was transferred from the clients' accounts to the costs account for costs?—\$4,146.

Here the witness gave item for item to meet the total amount.

About the middle of April, you said, Mr. Dixon made out that account and gave it to Wong Hui Tong?

When did you see Wong Hui Tong again?—About the 15th April.

What happened on this occasion? Was he paid any money?—I paid him a cheque for \$10,000.

Was this the same day he got the complete account?—The same day or the day after. I am not sure.

Was Mr. Dixon present when the cheque was handed over?—Yes.

Did Wong Hui Tong ask for anything?—Yes. For a reduction of the costs.

Anything else?—Yes. For a detailed account of the costs.

Did he get that?—Yes.

How long did it take to get the detailed account out?—About three or four weeks.

Do you remember when it was sent to him?—On or about 15th May.

When did you see Mr. Wong Hui Tong next?—A few days after he got the detailed account of costs.

What happened then?—I took him to see Mr. Hastings.

Was Mr. Dixon there?—No; he was not present.

Will you produce the rough cash book?—Yes.

Will you look at the 27th January, 1906? Did Mr. Dixon pay you any money on that day with reference to Jemadar Gulab?—Yes, \$30.

In whose handwriting is the entry made?—Mr. Dixon.

Mr. Clive Fletcher Dixon—May I ask the date?

Mr. Potter—27th March. (Proceeding)—Did you see Gulab on that day?

Witness—No.

Do you know if any receipt was given for this \$30?—No receipt was given.

The Chief Justice—Do you know for a fact?—Witness—I make out the receipts.

Mr. Potter—You keep the receipt book?—Yes.

Was there another payment of \$50 made by Gulab?—Yes.

Did Wan Hi pay \$50 for costs in regard to a Police Court case? Did you receive the money?—Mr. Dixon received the money and handed it to me.

Was a receipt given?—No.

Did you receive any further sum in that case?—No.

Can you find any further entries in the books of further payments by Wan Hi?—No.

Can you tell me, on an average, what Mr. Dixon received for salary and commission for the month of—

The Chief Justice—We don't want to go into that.

Mr. Potter—It might come in as an important matter later.

The Chief Justice—All right.

Mr. Potter—What was Mr. Dixon's salary and commission, on an average, from 1st January, 1906, to 31st March, 1907?—About \$420 a month.

On 23rd July did you receive \$500 from Mr. Dixon?—No.

Mr. Clive Fletcher Dixon (cross-examining)—How long have you been with Messrs. Hastings and Hastings?—About 2½ years.

What is your Chinese name?—Cheung Pul Tsun.

Are you then a Chinaman?—Yes.

Why did Wong Hui Tong ask for an interim account about 1st December?—I do not know.

Do you know at that time that Mr. Dixon was asking Wong Hui Tong for further money on account of costs?—Yes.

And did you know that Wong Hui Tong had already paid enough on account of costs?—I did not.

Didn't Mr. Dixon ask you to make out an account in December to show Wong Hui Tong how the position stood between him and Messrs. Hastings and Hastings?—I cannot remember.

From that account could Wong Hui Tong tell how it stood?—From the first or second account?—No.

The first?—No.

When was the good of giving him that account?—It did as I was told.

Didn't Mr. Dixon tell you to forward Wong a proper account?—No.

Didn't he ask you to make a copy of the ledger?—No.

Did you hand the interim account to Wong Hui Tong?—I can't remember whether I did or Mr. Dixon.

Did you explain the account to Wong when you handed it to him?—I didn't. Hung did.

What date was it when Wong Hui Tong paid the \$3,000?—On 11th January, 1906.

Turning to the cash book of 20th June, 1906, witness said that \$3,500 was paid to Messrs. Hastings and Hastings on that day for costs.

The entry was in witness's handwriting, but he could not say whether he received the money from Mr. Dixon or from Wong Hui Tong. He could not remember if the money was paid to Mr. George Hastings. He did not remember either whether he (witness) received the \$3,500 from Mr. George Hastings. He would not swear to the contrary, however. The interim account given to Wong Hui Tong was made out in English; it was not in Chinese.

Witness was present when the second account was handed to Wong. Mr. Dixon also being present.

When you gave him the account, did Wong point out any item for which he wanted a detailed account?—Yes. One item for \$5,000 odd and another for over \$3,000.

The Chief Justice—Did the interpreter go through the items with Wong?

Witness—Yes.

Tell me what the interpreter did?—The interpreter explained item for item to Wong Hui Tong.

Was there a Chinese translation?—Yes.

And with the translation did the interpreter explain every item as well?—Yes.

Mr. Clive Fletcher Dixon—Yes, a minute ago you said the account was in English only?—Yes. I made the English account.

Why do you say now that there was a Chinese translation?—The Chinese translation was not made by me.

What happened next?—I gave him a cheque for \$10,000.

Who was present then—when the cheque was given?—Mr. Dixon, Mr. Tam, and a new interpreter named Chow.

Is that all?—Wong signed a receipt.

Can you read Chinese?—I can, but not very well.

The receipt was handed to witness who translated it to the Court.

When did you next see Wong? Was it in May?—About three weeks after the 15th April.

Who was there at the time?—Tam and myself.

Did you have any conversation with Mr. Wong when he came to see Mr. Hastings about the detailed account?—Yes.

What did he say?—He spoke about the costs, and I took him into Mr. Hastings' room.

What happened then? What did he say?—He said he had examined both accounts and that they were not quite correct.

Which account did he mean?—The final account.

What else did he say?—He said that a sum of \$500 for costs was not credited to him.

What else did he say?—That's all he said.

Was anything else said at the interview?—Mr. Hastings asked Wong what \$500 had not been credited to him.

And? Wong said that he had gone back to Canton and compared the accounts with his private books.

Are you sure he said that?—Yes.

Next?—Mr. Hastings asked him if he had a receipt for the \$500.

What did he say?—He said "No."

What happened then?—Mr. Hastings asked him on what date he paid the money.

Yes—Wong said some time in July.

Did he give the exact day?—No. He said he was going to find out the exact date.

What happened?—He said that several times \$500 had been paid and he (Wong) could not tell which \$500 was meant.

What happened after he had said that?—Mr. Hastings asked for his Chinese account books.

Wong said he was going back to Canton to get them. That was all that was said.

Are you quite sure that was all?—Quite.

Did he make a declaration in this matter?—An affidavit?—Yes.

On 27th May?—Yes.

And in that you told all you know?—Yes.

Do you know Jemadar Gulab?—I know his face.

When did you first see him?—Some time in February this year.

What did you see him about?—He called at the office and wanted to see Mr. Dixon.

What did he say to you?—He simply asked me if Mr. Dixon was in the office.

What happened after he asked you that?—He went into Mr. Dixon's office.

Did you see Gulab when he came out?—No, I did not.

Was this the occasion when he paid the \$50?—No; after that.

You said it was part of your duty to make out and give receipts?—Yes.

On the 27th January, when \$50 was paid why didn't you make out a receipt?—I asked Mr. Dixon if the man wanted a receipt. He said no.

Why didn't you put that in your first affidavit?—I said no receipt was given. Sometimes receipts are given by the solicitors.

The Chief Justice—Do you keep the receipts book?—Yes.

Then why didn't you give a receipt in this case?—Sometimes the clients pay the money and go away without a receipt.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—How do the solicitors get at the receipt book?—They ask me for it.

Mr. Clive Fletcher Dixon—I put it to you that if a receipt was given it ought to tally with the cash book?—Yes.

I put it to you that in Police Court cases it is not the practice to give receipts unless asked for by the clients?—That is not so.

Now, on 3rd March you received \$50 from Gulab?—Yes.

Who handed it to you?—I don't quite remember.

Did you give a receipt for that?—I did make out a receipt.

Did you give the receipt to Gulab?—It was not called for. I made out the receipt, but Gulab had left when it was ready. I asked Mr. Dixon about it and he said "Never mind."

Why didn't you make out one in the first case?—The Chief Justice—He has already said that Mr. Dixon said it was not needed.

Mr. Clive Fletcher Dixon—Did you tell Mr. Hastings why you did not give a receipt in the first instance?—No.

Why not?—I was not asked.

Didn't you think it important to tell him everything?—No.

Did you tell him in the second case about Gulab not asking for a receipt?—No.

Do you know, he, man Wan Hi?—Not personally.

When did you first see him?—In January.

Did you speak to him on the first occasion?—I did not.

On the second?—Yes.

When was the second occasion?—The day after, or the same day.

What time did you see him?—In the afternoon.

Was anybody else there?—Yes, Tam was there.

What did you speak to Wan Hi about?—I asked him to pay the balance of his costs.

What did he say?—He said he had already paid all his costs.

Where did this conversation take place?—In my room.

You made a declaration about this, did you not?—I made an affidavit.

How do you account for saying in the affidavit that it was on the 13th or 14th January that Wan Hi called at the office, for the second time, and now you say it was on the same day of his first visit or on the next?—I cannot remember the date. I only remember that when the case was finished he came in.

Why did Wan Hi come to your room?—Because he wanted to speak to Tam.

And Tam was in your room at the time?—Yes.

How long was Tam there when Wan Hi came in?—Tam at that time was typing.

And Wan Hi came in and said he had paid \$20 to Mr. Dixon?—Yes.

How long did he remain?—Five to ten minutes.

Was Tam in the room the whole time, typing?—Yes.

After this what happened?—Wong asked Tam to get from Mr. Dixon a letter to show to the New Territories Inspector saying that his case had been withdrawn.

Did he get the letter?—He did not.

You said that Wan Hi told you he had paid Mr. Dixon the \$20?—Yes.

Did you ask Mr. Dixon for the money?—No.

Why not?—Because I thought that if the money was paid to Mr. Dixon he would naturally give the money to me.

Did you give Wan Hi the money?—Until I receive the money I never make out a receipt.

Isn't it the rule to make out the receipt from the rough cash book and get the solicitor to sign it?—It is not the rule.

Isn't it the rule to remind persons if they do not pay up?—Yes.

Why did you not remind Mr. Dixon?—I intended to, but he was out at the time.

When did it occur to you to remind Mr. Dixon about it?—Some time in May. But Mr. Dixon was not there.

Did you try to find Mr. Dixon to fix up over this?—No.

In May didn't Wan Hi come several times to your office?—Once or twice.

Did he see Mr. Hastings?—No. The interpreter, Tam.

Now, don't you remember Tam going to see Wan Hi in April?—I know nothing about that.

Do you keep the accounts of the office yourself?—No.

At this stage the proceedings were adjourned in order to allow the prosecution to produce the firm's cash book.

The evidence put forward during the morning was of no interest. The main point to be considered was that of accounts and dates, and this was continued during the afternoon session, when Mr. Charles Kent took the stand again.

Mr. Clive Fletcher Dixon—Do you say that the receipts in the rough cash book correspond with the counterfoils in the receipt books?—Yes.

The rough cash book having been produced, Mr. Clive Fletcher Dixon inquired as to the entry of \$5 paid to the office in October last. "Do you show a receipt for that sum?" he asked.

The reply was in the negative.

In whose handwriting was the entry?—My own.

Why not?—It was a small sum; sometimes no receipts are given for small sums.

Look at the 4th. What do you find there?—\$10.40 for costs.

In whose handwriting was it?—At first it was in my hand-writing. Then Mr. Davidson corrected it.

Can you find a receipt for that?—None.

Why not?—I don't remember.

What's the next item?—\$5 for a letter written. In whose handwriting was that?—Tam's.

Was there a receipt?—No.

And the next?—Jardine, Matheson and Company, protest re steamer *Lat Song*, \$5.75.

Was there a receipt for that?—No.

Is it not the practice not to give receipts for small amounts unless you are specially asked to do so?—Yes. My duty, however, is to make out receipts in every case.

Do you do it?—Unless I am told not to do so.

What is the entry of the 22nd July?—Costs \$10 in a Police Court case.

In whose handwriting?—Mr. Dixon's.

Is there a receipt for that?—Yes.

On the same day was there another entry?—Yes. Bakshi Singh, \$10.

In whose handwriting was that?—My own.

Way was there no receipt?—I was told it was not required.

Who told you?—I cannot remember.

Were you told specially in that case not to make out a receipt?—It must be so; otherwise I would have made one out.

On the 6th July there is an entry of \$27 costs of transfer. In whose handwriting was that?—In my own.

Was there a receipt given?—No.

And why not?—Because it was a transfer from a client's account, who was not in the Colony.

And this sort of cross-examination continued most of the afternoon. Mr. Clive Fletcher Dixon settling himself down in dealing with the cash book, and inquiring closely whether receipts were given in most cases for monies received.

Do you know what the matter was?—No, I was asked to make a statement. Who asked you to make a statement?—About ten days after Mr. Hastings asked me to write to the Governor. I said \$40, money I had, my statement, and he took it then?—I signed the statement. What was present?—Nobody was present. Why statement was being taken. Mr. Wilkinson came in later, and I signed the statement. What made you go to the office on the second occasion?—I frequently went there to learn how my case was going on. Were you speaking, then, to Mr. Hastings in English?—Yes. Then you understand perfectly well what questions I am putting to you without the aid of the interpreter?—I can't say I can understand all your questions. Since I left the Police Force I am a bit deaf. If I speak loud enough can you understand me without an interpreter?—Yes. After your statement was signed what happened?—I left the office and went away. When did you next see Mr. Hastings?—Many times afterwards, and on one occasion I was told that my case would not go before the Governor-in-Council. Did you go to another firm of solicitors in regard to your case?—Yes. I went to Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist and had a petition sent to England. What made you change from Mr. Hastings to Messrs. Wilkinson?—Because Mr. Dixon told me it would cost me \$500 to send the petition to the Secretary of State. I thought that was too much. The Court then adjourned for tiffin. When the Court resumed after the adjournment, Gulab was recalled to the witness stand. He denied that he knew a man named Allan, an Indian draper. Mr. Callrop—Do you know an Indian draper living below Mr. Hastings' office?—Witness—No. Do you remember speaking to anyone about this case?—I don't remember. Do you remember anyone speaking to you in Mr. Hastings' office about this case?—I can't say. Will you swear that an Indian didn't ask you outside Mr. Hastings' office that your case was costing you a lot of money?—I speak to a lot of Indians. Didn't you tell an Indian that it cost you \$50 for the case?—No. When did you leave the Police Force?—On 1st February, 1908. How was it you came to leave it?—A made-up case was brought against me. What was this made-up case about?—A charge of indecency. With whom was this charge of indecency made?—A Chinese (Lung). And in consequence of that you were dismissed from the Force?—Yes. And lost all your pension?—Yes. Did you before you were dismissed from the Force sign a confession?—I did not. I said I had witnesses to be brought forward for me. Did you sign any document at all?—I signed one paper, which the Assistant Superintendent of Police made me sign. The paper was about getting my pension. Did you sign a blank piece of paper?—Yes. And the Assistant Superintendent of Police wrote above it?—Yes. Who was present when you signed that document?—Nobody. Who was the Assistant Superintendent of Police at that time?—Mr. Wodehouse. Do you suggest that after you had signed that document, Mr. Wodehouse wrote the confession above your signature?—Did Mr. Wodehouse give you a testimonial when you left the Force?—Yes. The testimonial was produced, and read as follows:—

Jemadar Gulab Khan served about 17 years in the Hongkong Police, and having joined from the Indian Army, when he had about years' service. He has been dismissed, with total loss of pension, from the 1st February, 1908, for an act of gross indecency with a Chinese constable. During his 17 years' service in the Police his conduct had been exemplary, and he has had practically a clean default sheet. I have the highest opinion of his ability, and his attainments are quite exceptional. He has a very good knowledge of English (written and colloquial), and of Chinese (colloquial). He is also a very good rifle shot and has a good knowledge of drill. His loss will be severely felt in the Force. In the interests of discipline, his offence could not be overlooked, and had to be severely dealt with, on account of his responsible position as a Native Officer. I trust, however, that he will be able to get a fresh start, and obtain employment suitable to a man of his capabilities. He is thoroughly reliable and trustworthy. (Sd.) P. P. J. WODEHOUSE, Deputy Superintendent Hongkong Police.

17. 2. 8.

This concluded the case for the prosecution.

MR. DIXON IN THE BOX.

Mr. Dixon was then called to the box, and he stated that he came from Cheshire, England.

His father was a solicitor, and practised at Norwich and Winstead. His father conducted his own business—he had no partners. He had practised for about forty years.

Mr. Callrop—How many brothers have you?—Five.

Are any of these in the legal profession?—Two.

What are they doing respectively?—My elder brother is a partner in the firm of Martin and Dixon, in Liverpool. The other brother passed his final examination in June and is now with my father.

Have you ever spoken to Mr. Hastings about your father?—Before I came out here I spoke to Mr. George Hastings. Mr. John Hastings knows a little bit of my home life.

When did you first start to study the law?—In 1894.

Where?—In Liverpool.

In what firm?—Thompson and McMaster.

When did you pass your final?—In 1899, after five years at it.

When were you admitted?—The same year.

What did you do after your articles were finished?—I had a conveyancing clerkship down in Hereford.

How long were you there?—A little less than two years.

Where did you go after that?—To Leeds; to the firm of Simpson and Simpson.

How long were you there?—Two years.

Where did you go then?—To my father with the idea of managing his Winstead practice.

Did you go anywhere else before you came here?—I was with him until I started to correspond with Mr. George Hastings to come here.

How did you get to correspond with Mr. George Hastings?—I answered an advertisement in the Law Times newspaper.

Did you have an interview with Mr. George Hastings?—Yes, in person.

Did Mr. George Hastings say on whose behalf he was acting?—Yes, his brother, Mr. John Hastings.

What took place?—He told me the salary which his brother was prepared to pay; he told me he himself was coming out to his brother's business with a view to succeeding his brother in the business.

Did you discuss the terms?—Yes; and I asked him (Mr. George Hastings) whether my prospects in the East would be good. He told me he had not been out to the East before, but if I succeeded I would undoubtedly in the end obtain a partnership.

What happened next?—I furnished him with testimonials and a health certificate. In the end I signed the agreement.

For how long?—Four years.

What were you paid under that agreement?—£325 per year.

Where did you go to live when you got here?—To the Hotel.

What did you have to pay there?—I shared a room with another man, and I think it cost me about \$10 a month.

What were your expenses during that year?—Very little. I was not a member of the Club then. My expenses then would not be more than \$150 a month.

In local currency what did you get a month?—Between \$127 and \$300 a month. It depended on the Exchange.

How much did you save out of that?—About \$200 a month.

Did you get a rise in salary?—Yes.

Why?—Because of the rise in the Exchange, and I complained.

What was done?—You got \$325.

When did you get the next rise?—In October.

Under my agreement I was entitled to a \$25 rise after the first year.

Did you get a rise in the second year?—I don't think I was entitled to a rise then. Then I was put on a fixed dollar basis.

Before Mr. John Hastings left for home in 1907, witness communicated by letter to Mr. George Hastings about the question of his partnership. Witness wanted more than the verbal promise which he received from Mr. George Hastings, and he signed his second agreement whereby Mr. John Hastings was made a partner. In the month of March last witness was acting for the Kwong Hing Cheung firm against Messrs. Reuter, Brockelmann and Company.

Did you have much money paid to you in that case?—Large sums were paid for costs, amounting altogether to between \$13,000 or \$14,000. A good deal of the money was paid to me personally. Whenever I received the money myself I entered it myself in the rough cash book. The entries in the rough cash book indicate who receives the money. Your receipts may remember that in money sent Mr. George Hastings gave receipts for the monies. I might have received the money myself, but I did not give the receipt myself. I might also say that in many cases Wong Hui Tong never paid it for him, and he (Wong Hui Tong) when he was present, was particularly careful, not only to get a receipt, but to have the receipt translated to him and of his agent.

On the 27th January, 1908, what was the state of the Reuter, Brockelmann action?—I should imagine that proceedings were about closed.

Was anything else paid to you by or on behalf of the Kwong Hing Cheung besides the \$2,000?—No.

Did you ask Wong Hui Tong on that day to lend you any money?—No.

Could Wong talk English?—No, not a word. Mr. Hung always acted as interpreter.

On that day did you receive \$500 as a loan?—I did not.

Did you receive it as a present?—I did not.

On the following day did you ask Wong for any money?—Yes—\$350 for costs.

Did you ask him for a loan?—I did not.

Did you ask him to give you any money?—I did not.

Is it true that he paid you \$550 for yourself?—It is not true.

Is it untrue when he said he lent you \$200 on that day?—It is untrue.

Here the witness, from the cash book, recited what payments were made to him and to others in respect of the Reuter, Brockelmann case. He denied, as each entry was made to the Court, ever receiving monies from the man Wong either as loan or as gift.

Is it true that you were paid on the 23rd July \$550?—It is not true. Your Lordship had reserved his decision then, and judgment was delivered on the 25th July, 1908. The question of costs was reserved. This is entirely to show how unreasonable and unnecessary it would be to ask for further costs at that point of the case.

Is it untrue he asked for a receipt for that \$500?—He didn't pay anything. He never asked for a receipt.

When did you see Wong Hui Tong next?—Frequently; pretty nearly every day, between the end of July and the end of August.

Did you make entries in your diary?—Yes, every time I received payments.

Proceeding, witness said that he received all monies deposited in Court on account of costs for the Kwong Hing Cheung firm, and that he entered in the ledger. This was in November.

Wong Hui Tong asked for an account, and witness, through an interpreter, satisfied him as to what he had paid. A copy of the ledger was handed to Wong and he said that he had not been credited with \$2,000.

Witness explained the position—Wong was quite satisfied—and shortly afterwards he paid a further sum of \$2,000. Witness did not give instructions to supply Wong with a copy of the ledger, for that would be unintelligible to anyone. Witness gave instructions to have a proper account made out—to show how the position stood between Wong and the firm.

Did you explain to him again the state of the accounts?—Yes, in great detail.

What happened after that?—On 11th January a further sum of \$2,000 was paid for costs.

What happened after that?—The next thing, Reuter, Brockelmann and Company decided not to take the matter to the Privy Council, and we were in a position to settle up with the client.

As far as you remember when did you next see Wong Hui Tong?—Soon after, and I told him that Reuter, Brockelmann were not going on with the appeal.

When was that?—The end of March or the beginning of April.

What took place then?—I think he called for an account. I think he also saw Mr. Hastings.

What happened at the interview?—The account was interpreted to him and explained to him by Tam, and he appeared to be perfectly satisfied with the items, except two—\$6,000 and \$3,000 costs between solicitor and client. He thought it was rather a stiff. He asked to be reasonable with him, and said I would see him again on the next day in Mr. John Hastings' room. He again complained of the charges and asked for a detailed bill. It was promised that he should have one, which was done. I went through the books again and made out the bill which was a little bit more. (Laughter.) The cheque was made out and Wong was paid \$10,000.

Did you see Wong Hui Tong again in the matter?—I don't think I saw him again until I saw him in Court.

Do you remember being consulted on 8th January by Wen Hui?—Yes.

Who brought Wen Hui?—I think Tam did.

What happened?—The man, through the interpreter, informed me that a friend of his had been arrested for administering ointment to a woman for procuring abortion, and he wanted me to defend him. He asked me what the matter would cost, but as the charge was a serious one and might have been sent to the Criminal Sessions, I could not quote a lump sum.

What was said as to costs?—I don't think an agreement was come to. I think I asked him for something on account.

What did he do?—He paid \$30 on that day and I, he and Tam went up to the Police Court. The police did not have sufficient evidence, and it was stated that unless sufficient evidence was forthcoming they would abandon the case. The case was adjourned for 12 weeks, and as I understood that the police were going to withdraw the charge, I did not go to the trouble to take the defendant's statement or that of his witnesses. The next week the case was withdrawn.

Have you ever received money from clients and placed it in your right-hand drawer?—No, that drawer was my private drawer. What monies I received, and the shroff was not present, I always put into my safe.

Mr. Dixon's examination had not concluded when the Court rose until to-morrow morning at 10.30 o'clock, when he will have to go under cross-examination.

CAUSE CELEBRE.

MR. DIXON UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

AFTERNOON OF NON-INTERESTING FIGURES.

23rd inst.

When the trial resumed in the Supreme Court, this morning, in which Mr. Clive Fletcher-Dixon, a Hongkong solicitor, is being called upon to show cause why he should not be discharged, there was a large crowd in attendance. There was quite a number of the Colony's influential men present throughout the day's proceedings, and they followed the trial with evident interest.

Shortly after half-past ten o'clock the judges (Sir Francis Pigott and Mr. Justice Gompertz) arrived in Court, and the defendant returned to the witness-box for examination by his Counsel (Mr. H. G. Callrop). Like yesterday he gave his evidence in a straightforward manner, and every word he uttered could be heard all over the court-room. At times he showed signs of uneasiness, but this only lasted a short while.

Mr. Dixon stated that he first saw Gulab in January, and he made an entry in his diary of the visit.

The Chief Justice—Gulab's evidence does not strengthen the case and I think that charge should be dropped.

Mr. Callrop—Very well. (Proceeding.)

What clients did you see on the 26th March?—Witness—I saw Captain La Pique.

Who is he?—He is the representative in Hongkong of the Compagnie Francaise.

What did he come to see you about?—He came to give me instructions about a power of attorney in my own name to sell on his behalf 650 shares in the Messageries Cantonaises to a Chinese syndicate here for whom I was acting. The shares were for \$200 each fully paid up.

How long had you known Captain La Pique?—I don't know.

What did you do?—I took him in and introduced him to Mr. Hastings as I believed he was a good client.

What happened?—Mr. Hastings suggested that his name in addition to his own should be included in the power of attorney, which was executed the next day, and he (the Captain) deposited with me the share certificates.

Who drew up that power of attorney?—I did.

When was the power of attorney signed?—On the 27th.

What happened after your interview with Captain La Pique?—Mr. Hastings said he wanted to speak to me after five o'clock. I went into his room. He said he wanted to speak to me about a very serious matter. He said he had reason to believe I had taken money belonging to the office. I denied it. He said he had seen witnesses and had obtained their written statements; that he had forwarded these statements to his brother, and had received a cable from his brother telling him to do what he thought best in the matter. He emphatically denied the charges, and I asked for particulars of the alleged acts of misappropriation. He said he was not then in a position to do so, but that they consisted of small sums in respect of Police Court cases. He said I must go away. He suggested that I should go to Japan ostensibly for a holiday, and that I should never return. He also suggested that I should go to Shanghai and start practicing there. He said I would do very well there. He also said that Hung Kam Ning, the late interpreter, was in it with me. He said he had seen Hung and that Hung had made a clean breast of it. I told him I knew nothing at all about the charges, and I said that it would be better if I stayed away from the office until the matter had been cleared up. He told me not to do that, but to come down to the office as usual. He said that if I went away no one in the East would know why I went away. He said he had spoken over the matter to two friends and that they were very discreet. He told me to think over the matter about going away, and the interview ended. I left the room then. I had been in my room for about three minutes when I was called back. Mr. Hastings said he did not want to ruin me, but unless I resigned he would prosecute me. I again told him I had taken any of the office money; told him that I had presented once or twice some clients, and he told me he had proved that I had embezzled the firm's money. I told him I had no occasion to steal such small sums, and that I always had a current account in the bank, something like \$1,000. I reminded him that I had, since I came to the Colony, a joint mortgage with Mr. Hastings for \$8,000—\$4,000 for me and \$4,000 for him. He said the whole cause of the trouble was living as I did, and spending more money than I could afford. I said that my ordinary expenses did not exceed \$350 a month, and he said it was impossible to keep up a separate establishment on that amount. He again asked me to think over the question of going away. And the second interview ended.

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And the second interview ended.

The letter was then read, as follows:—

Dear Sir.—We have been consulted by Mr. C. F. Dixon relative to your letter to him of the 21st ult., and Mr. Dixon has informed us of what took place at your interview with him on the 26th ult.

Mr. Dixon instructs us that at such interview he denied the charges which you advanced against him.

In the first paragraph of your letter, you simply say that at the interview in question, the charges were admitted.

We are instructed to say that such was not the case and that the charges in question were then and still are denied.

We have further to inform you that, in view of your statement to Mr. Dixon at the interview of the 26th ult. above alluded to, that the charges were true and that he was implicated, Mr. Dixon has been informed of the truth of the charges, but strenuously denies them.

Under the terms of the Agreement dated the 15th April, 1907, made by your firm with Mr. Dixon, he is entitled to certain substantial rights—which rights he is the more entitled to by reason of the fact that he has, in reliance upon the due recognition by your firm of those rights, partly performed the terms of such Agreement.

This Agreement we gather from your letter under reply, you are desirous should be cancelled, but upon the facts laid before us, we have advised Mr. Dixon he should refuse to sign the Agreement of Cancellation which you have prepared and endorsed upon the original Agreement.

With reference to the question of the money paid for his admission as a Notary by Messrs. Sharpe Parker & Co. (who we understand are your London Agents) we have advised Mr. Dixon that, upon the facts laid before us, by him, it is perfectly clear that your firm and your firm alone is legally liable to reimburse Messrs. Sharpe Parker & Co. the amount disbursed by them.

In view of the position raised by the charges brought by you against Mr. Dixon we can well understand (as we are informed in the case) that the relations between you are somewhat strained and the position altogether by no means a desirable one from Mr. Dixon's point of view.

It is possible that if Mr. Harston could meet you to discuss the matter some satisfactory arrangement might be arrived at, but you will place distinctly understand that, in the meantime, Mr. Dixon claims that his rights under the Agreement above mentioned are valid and subsisting.

Yours faithfully, J. H. EWENS & HARSTON.

John Hastings, Esq.

Was that the letter?—Yes.

On that day did you receive a letter from Mr. Hastings?—Yes. A short letter asking me to cancel my agreement with the firm.

What did he say?—He said: "Well, Dixon, you have determined to fight me? I said: 'I don't want to fight but I won't go away as you want me to do.' Mr. Hastings replied that if I didn

Please add up the accounts of costs which were paid to your firm down to the 17th July?—\$11,575.

Now, will you deduct from that \$4,500 paid into Court as security for costs?—\$7,075.

Will you look at the portfolio of 17th July? How much do your costs come to up to that date?—\$7,075. Profits costs \$5,316.

Will you tell me how much was due to Counsel for fees up to 17th July?—\$2,500.

Wasn't it \$1,675?

So that makes \$5,816 in all—amount due to Messrs. Hastings and Hastings for costs?—Yes.

That would leave the Kwong Hing Cheung firm \$741 due to Hastings and Hastings?—Yes.

At this stage the jury's verdict, and the Chief Justice's decision on the technical question of trespass in the Kwong Hing Cheung v. Reuter, Brockmann case, including dates, &c., was gone into.

After this, Mr. Justice questioned Mr. Dixon at length on the question of the amount paid to him by Wong Hui Tong and others in the matter of costs. This took some time and needed certain books and documents being consulted.

Is it true that you offered \$10,000 to Wong to close the whole affair?—It is not true. There was only \$10,000 in the client's account.

So he is quite wrong about that?—Absolutely.

Wong Hui Tong said to the Court that you offered him \$10,000 in full payment and that he refused it in the absence of a detailed account?—That is absolutely untrue, do you consider this proper conduct?—No.

When you arrived in the Colony in October, 1908, what were your relations with Mr. Dixon?—Most friendly relations.

Mr. Calhoun objected on the ground that the question was already raised in the examination-in-chief.

The Chief Justice over-ruled the objection.

So the relations between you and Mr. Dixon were most friendly?—Right up to the 20th February.

What do you say with regard to Mr. Dixon's statement that he had not been paid by you to your house?—I invited him to dinner with number of other guests on Christmas Day. I also invited him on the 2nd January to a picnic in Deep Water Bay. The friendly relations had always been well maintained. I never had any dispute with him. I trusted him implicitly.

Mr. Calhoun:—As a matter of fact, he only dined there once?—Yes.

Mr. Hastings was at this stage excused.

Mr. Calhoun then rose and was about to commence his address, when the Chief Justice suggested that it would be better for Mr. Potter to address the Court first. Mr. Potter replied that he was placed in a peculiar position. He would be perfectly willing, but it had been suggested that he was guilty of perjury and criminal conspiracy—very serious charges.

Mr. Calhoun then continued with his address. He said that of the charges brought against Mr. Dixon, two were distinct charges of embezzlement. When a question arises before a court whether a person has or has not committed a criminal offence, it is the duty of the court to decide the case on the basis of the evidence before it. It is not the duty of the court to decide the case on the basis of the evidence before it. It is not the duty of the court to decide the case on the basis of the evidence before it.

MR. HASTINGS RECALLED.

COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

24th inst.

There was a moderate attendance at the Supreme Court this morning when the case was resumed in which Mr. Clive Fletcher Dixon, solicitor, is called upon to show cause why he should not be disbarred from the Rolls. The attendance gradually increased until just before the fifth hour there was quite a number of interested spectators. Their Lordships Sir Francis Pigott and the Puisne Judge took their seats on the Bench shortly after 10.30 o'clock.

Mr. Dixon again went into the box.

Mr. Calhoun:—What sum did you receive besides your salary?—Interest in cash on the mortgage.

What other sums did you receive in 1908 in cash? During five or six months in 1908, I received sums amounting to from \$100 to \$150.

Have you any banking account?—Yes. I have a certified account from 1st January, 1908, to the present time. \$5,000 was transferred from current account to deposit account on 26th June, 1905. The balance on current account on 31st December, 1907, was \$2,093.28.

Mr. Potter:—As to the items of £100, £60, and £70, did you write home and ask for them?—Yes.

You mean during 1905 and 1906, you required the money?—No.

Did you have any idea of investment?—No. You had no object?—No particular object.

Did you get the money from your father?—No, a relation.

A very near relation?—Yes.

Do you object to telling me who this relation was?—No, my uncle.

Then you had no object for the money, and yet you wrote asking for it?—I often get remittances from my uncle, sometimes without request.

You just now told me you wrote home asking for the money. Do you wish to go back on your word?—No.

Mr. Keat, the cashier in Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, was called into the box and examined by the Chief Justice.

In answer to the Chief Justice, witness said he was in the habit of making entries in the diary without being told by Mr. Hastings or Mr. Dixon. He did not report that he had done so because he did not think it was necessary. He made an entry on the 8th of January. He put particulars of the entry partly from the rough cash book and partly from the typewriter, who gave him to understand that \$50 was the agreed cost with regard to a Police Court case.

Mr. Potter:—Is it your duty when you see any costs paid on account to enter it in the portfolio?—Yes.

In red ink?—Yes.

Did you want to do this in this instance?—Yes.

What did you find?—I found no portfolio.

Then what did you do?—I consulted the diary but found no entry.

Isn't it the duty of a clerk to do this?—Yes.

And because there was no entry in the diary of Mr. Dixon's amount there could be no portfolio?—Yes.

And you therefore entered it in the diary so that some other clerk would enter it in the portfolio?—Yes.

If Mr. Dixon had entered the item in the diary, would you not have found the portfolio?—Yes.

And then you would have had no reason to go to the diary at all?—No.

In fact, did Mr. Dixon hand you the \$50 personally?—Yes.

So you knew something about the matter?—Yes.

Mr. Calhoun:—You just told us that you entered the amount on the 8th of January?—Yes.

That was the day on which the work was done?—Yes.

Are these portfolios written up from the diary?—Yes.

Are the items entered on the same day the work is done?—Sometimes, but not always. I don't make the entries in the portfolio from the rough cash book some days after you receive the money?—Sometimes the same day, sometimes the next.

You told us you got these entries partly from the rough cash book and partly from the typewriter?—Yes.

Why did you enter this in the diary?—He said it might be more.

Isn't the object of the portfolio to make up the bill of costs?—Yes.

But if it is agreed costs, then the portfolio is not necessary?—It is necessary.

If it is necessary, why do you not always deliver the bill of costs?—Sometimes when there is a lump sum agreed upon with a Chinese client, there is no necessity to make up the bill of costs.

In that case, there is no necessity to enter it in the portfolio?—Yes.

If there is a rough cash book, what is the use of the portfolio?—To keep it for reference.

Turn to the 21st February. Do you see a note with reference to a case of Mr. Dixon at the Police Court?—Yes, an assault case.

On what date were costs paid on that occasion?—I don't know.

Turn to the 25th February.—Costs \$25.

Why didn't you make the entry on the 21st February in the portfolio?—When Mr. Dixon received the \$25, he made the entry himself and I did not think it necessary to make it again.

You just now said that the portfolio was a true record of the proceedings. Why didn't you enter it in the portfolio then?—I did not.

know Mr. Dixon attended a Police Court case on the 21st February.

Here Mr. Potter applied for the recall of Mr. Hastings in the box.

Mr. Hastings (in the box) said that Mr. Keat's duty was when he sees any entry in the cash book of money paid on account of costs to enter it in the portfolio on the left-hand side in red ink. Thus by reference to the portfolio, you see at once a record of what was done in the case and the costs paid. These portfolios are usually kept in the office for years. So that in case they had to refer a year or two afterwards to what had been done in the case, it would at once be found there. In this case, Mr. Keat's duty was to enter the \$30 paid in the portfolio. When he turned to the portfolio for the item, he found none, and he was therefore quite justified in putting a note in Mr. Dixon's diary to that effect.

The Chief Justice said he failed to see how a clerk could interfere with a solicitor's personal diary. Mr. Hastings replied that the diary was not a personal nature but that it belonged to the office.

It is true that at the interview of the 26th March, Mr. Dixon admitted having taken presents from Mr. Keat?—It is not true. There was no mention made of presents at that interview whatever.

Did you know that on four occasions Mr. Dixon accepted presents—\$500, \$100, \$50 and \$50?—I did not know anything about it until I heard him say so in the witness-box.

In your opinion, do you consider this proper conduct?—No.

When you arrived in the Colony in October, 1908, what were your relations with Mr. Dixon?—Most friendly relations.

Mr. Calhoun objected on the ground that the question was already raised in the examination-in-chief.

The Chief Justice over-ruled the objection.

So the relations between you and Mr. Dixon were most friendly?—Right up to the 20th February.

What do you say with regard to Mr. Dixon's statement that he had not been paid by you to your house?—I invited him to dinner with number of other guests on Christmas Day. I also invited him on the 2nd January to a picnic in Deep Water Bay. The friendly relations had always been well maintained. I never had any dispute with him. I trusted him implicitly.

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Mr. Calhoun then rose and was about to commence his address, when the Chief Justice suggested that it would be better for Mr. Potter to address the Court first. Mr. Potter replied that he was placed in a peculiar position. He would be perfectly willing, but it had been suggested that he was guilty of perjury and criminal conspiracy—very serious charges.

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MR. POTTER'S ADDRESS.

PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED NINE DIE.

25th inst.

Great interest was evinced when the case was resumed at the Supreme Court this morning in which Mr. Clive Fletcher Dixon, solicitor, is called upon to show cause why he should not be disbarred from the Rolls. There was a somewhat larger attendance than usual, which was doubtless accounted for by the fact that the case is reaching the concluding stage. Their Lordships the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) and the Puisne Judge took their seats on the Bench shortly before eleven o'clock.

Mr. Potter opened the proceedings with his address. He said that it was his duty to address the Court in support of the application brought by Messrs. Hastings and Hastings. What Counsel had said yesterday, he repeated to-day. The result of the case was as important to Mr. Hastings as it was to the defendant. Defendant had taken upon himself to charge Mr. Hastings with perjury and criminal conspiracy. He had taken upon himself to charge a man who had lived in the Colony for twenty-two years, who had had an honourable career, and who was now leaving the Colony, perjury and criminal conspiracy. The Court would be compelled to decide between the two men. There could be no mistake, possible and Counsel submitted that there was a middle course left. The motive suggested by Mr. Dixon for the proceedings taken against him was that in this way Mr. Hastings would be enabled to save his salary. That was the only motive which was alleged against Mr. Hastings for thus seeking to ruin the man. Their Lordships must have noticed that Mr. Dixon had been limited, and hesitated for a long time, in bringing the charges of perjury and criminal conspiracy against Mr. Hastings. There could be no perjury and criminal conspiracy without a motive. There was no admission by Mr. Dixon's Counsel to that effect. Mr. Dixon's line of defence was a total denial of the evidence given by every witness. Counsel called their Lordships' attention to what Mr. Dixon had said in reference to the letter of the 27th March written by Mr. Hastings to his brother, Mr. George Hastings. Although Mr. Dixon admitted that Mr. Hastings could never have put the letter in the evidence, yet much was made of the letter as having deliberately attempted to perjure Mr. Dixon. Why should that letter be a mixture of truth and lies? It was an eminently fair letter, and could not have been an indictment to any man. Counsel earnestly submitted that the letter should receive the consideration of their Lordships. Counsel referred to admissions which were made by Mr. Dixon in the course of the case. The first admission was in the course of the case. The first admission was in the course of the case. The first admission was in the course of the case.

ling the presentation of four occasions. Mr. Hastings was never cross-examined about it. It was only brought forward as an after-though. The reason the question was brought forward was an evident attempt to explain away the damning admissions by Mr. Dixon. Mr. Dixon was compelled to admit in cross-examination that it was either perjury or nothing. Counsel referred in strong terms to the general habit of receiving presents and said it was a pernicious habit. A special Act (Prevention of Corruption Act) was in existence which made it an offence for a person to receive presents under similar conditions as in the present case without the knowledge of his employer, and made him liable to be indicted as a misdemeanour. Although Mr. Dixon considered it of essential importance to clear his character, although he was firmly resolved to secure his substantial rights, yet he was willing to forego those rights, he was willing to put down in black and white and enter into an agreement with the man who was charged with a criminal offence. If he was allowed to remain in Hongkong, Counsel submitted that such was not the conduct of an innocent man. At the second interview, Mr. Dixon had admitted that Mr. Hastings had taxed him with making admissions, when the words: "What do you mean by admitting these things to me and then instructing a firm of solicitors to deny it?" were used by Mr. Hastings, to which Mr. Dixon replied: "I must deny it, or go under altogether." What was the use of taxing a man with having made an admission when there was no third person present if the charges were not facts. These words could not be a misconception. They could not be misconstrued. They could only have been used in an admission that money had been taken from the office. There could be no room for mistake. Their Lordships would have to decide which man was telling the truth. Why should the suggestion about Mr. Dixon's going to Canada have been made? There could only be one answer—that Mr. Dixon had made admissions at the interviews. Counsel introduced Hung Kam Ning in his arguments and said that the man was present at all the interviews with Wong Hui Tong. He was the only person in the world who could contradict besides Mr. Dixon that there was no loan made. The evidence of Tam Wing Kwong was very important. This man admitted that Hung had told him that the charges brought against Mr. Dixon was true. Hung himself was implicated in the case. He admitted that if he were to appear in the witness-box, he would tell the truth. That was the reason why no affidavit had been filed. One further point which Counsel pressed forward was the accounts put in by Mr. Dixon's present account of living. The evidence Mr. Dixon gave in the examination-in-chief was absolutely misleading. The explanation given by Mr. Dixon as to his expenses was an estimate of the bare necessities of life, and even then the bare necessities of life came up to \$225 a month. In 1905, although Mr. Dixon did not want money for investment or for current expenses (this was on Mr. Dixon's own showing), he wrote to his uncle for separate amounts. The inference was irresistible that Mr. Dixon found it necessary to go to his uncle to pay his way and keep up his establishments in order to live in the Colony. Reference was made by Counsel to the evidence produced by Messrs. Hastings and Hastings. It had been suggested by Mr. Calhoun that it appeared rather strange why Wan Hi should have been under what was termed Police supervision. The reason for this step was because they themselves could not find Wan Hi. It was therefore only natural to seek outside aid. The charges brought against Mr. Dixon were criminal charges, and could therefore be tried either in a Criminal Court or in a Police Court. The Police had a perfect right to go to Wan Hi and ask him about the matter. The evidence in that case was that on the 8th January, he went to Messrs. Hastings and Hastings' office and agreed to pay \$50 for a Police Court case. There was any motive for Wan Hi to come and perjure himself? The question of the accounts was gone through at considerable length. In concluding a somewhat lengthy address, Counsel said that it was unnecessary for their Lordships to consider whether in fact the confessions alleged against Mr. Dixon were really made or whether Mr. Hastings was perjurying himself. There was no room for mistake. There could be no possible room for mistake. It must be one or the other. It must be apparent to their Lordships that the whole question was either a pure invention or real facts. The conversation which passed between Mr. Hastings and Mr. Dixon at the last interview was related. Counsel reiterated that their Lordships should decide which man was telling the truth. As to the question of the confessions, the Court would have to decide whether they were made or not, for their confessions were evidence put forward by Messrs. Hastings and Hastings. Counsel then proceeded to argue on the question of there being a third person present. The reason why this was not done was because Mr. Hastings' attitude all along was to endeavour to prevent publicity if at all possible, not for his own sake but for the sake of the defendant. Mr. Hastings had no desire to incriminate himself. He had no desire to have his name in the papers. Nobody was more surprised than Mr. Hastings when the denial came. The only question had been whether Mr. Hastings was discreet or not. There was no question of a third person. Probably if the thing were to happen over again, he would have a third person. Turning to any possible motive which could have induced Mr. Hastings to get rid of Mr. Dixon, Mr. Hastings' had always admitted that Mr. Dixon was a most valuable man. The motive could say was that he was not so indispensable now. Mr. Hastings was about to leave the Colony and his brother, George Hastings, was to take over the management of the firm and the latter expected all the help that was in Mr. Dixon's power. Mr. Dixon had been invited to dinners and picnics, so there could be no question that there were any unfriendly relations until the 2nd February. It was only then that Mr. Hastings had any idea that Mr. Dixon had been anything but a good and faithful servant. There never were any unfriendly relations. In support of this contention, Counsel stated that Mr. Hastings had given Mr. Dixon a voluntary rise in salary, had given him a one per cent. partnership, had complied shortly afterwards with Mr. Dixon's desire to be paid on a fixed dollar basis and had finally given a verbal promise to grant Mr. Dixon a partnership in accordance with a wish expressed by the latter.

BANGLADESH is the station to which the 2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders will go when they leave Tientsin, North China, for India next relief season. The 2nd Cameron was a comparatively new corps, were never previously in India. The battalion which succeeds them in North China, the 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, is one of the smartest and most distinguished in the service. The bones of the Inniskillingers lie in four out of the five corners, and the honours on its regimental colours embrace a roll of glory hard to beat.

"Fatsan" Incident.

VICEROY CHANG JEN CHUN'S FRIENDLY ATTITUDE.

MESSRS. JOHN SWIRE & SONS' UNIVERSITY OBT APPRECIATED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 18th June.

Judging from what has been done by H.E. Viceroy Chang Jen Chun by way of pecuniary co-operation and the manifesto issued to his subordinates in connection with the Hongkong University scheme it is but natural to infer that H.E. the Viceroy is in thorough sympathy with the scheme. His Excellency has been deeply touched with the handsome donation offered by Messrs. John Swire & Sons towards the founding of the institution, and has therefore issued a proclamation to the public, partly in reference to the generosity of the industrial British firm and partly to the "Fatsan" incident. The following is a free translation of the proclamation issued by the Viceroy:—

The well-known British firm of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire has successfully maintained in China for a number of years a service of steamers plying between the different treaty ports for the transportation of passengers and cargo to the satisfaction of all concerned. With reference to the alleged murder of a Chinese passenger on board the "Fatsan," a vessel belonging to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, which has greatly excited the public mind, I have on several occasions issued proclamations to persuade the people to remain quiet and to forbid them from creating disturbances. In compliance with my instructions the people have patronised the steamer "Fatsan" as usual and no trouble whatever has been experienced in the course of the last few months. But last there might be some ignorant people who might attempt to stir up the public feeling in connection with the unfortunate incident I now inform you, the public, that Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, as representative British merchants in China, have won popularity in all their dealings with our people and are charitably inclined towards us, as can be seen from their munificent gift of £40,000 towards the endowment funds of the proposed Hongkong University, which is to be established in the name of the British firm. It is further reported that this British firm has, since the unfortunate occurrence on board the "Fatsan," given instructions to their employees on board their vessels to accord better treatment to the passengers, which act should be appreciated in the right spirit. The alleged murder of the Chinese passenger on board the "Fatsan" is a Portuguese case, and therefore it is the duty of the Portuguese Consul to deal with the case and not the British Consul nor the British firm of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. There should be no misunderstanding in the matter. Those concerned are no more or less than the passengers, which act should be appreciated in the right spirit. The alleged murder of the Chinese passenger on board the "Fatsan" is a Portuguese case, and therefore it is the duty of the Portuguese Consul to deal with the case and not the British Consul nor the British firm of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. There should be no misunderstanding in the matter. Those concerned are no more or less than the passengers, which act should be appreciated in the right spirit.

PLAGUE IN MACAO.

A VALUABLE SPECIFIC.

Plague in Macao has been somewhat bad this year, and the usual incidence of the disease has somewhat high percentage of mortality among the Chinese community. It is well-known that for the past six years Mr. Ho Kom Tong, the benevolent Chinese gentleman of Hongkong, has been distributing widely a specific of carbolic acid preparation for the treatment of plague in its incipient stage. The preparation has found its way into Tungking, Sun-ai, Canton and all the West River districts, and during seasons of epidemic Mr. Ho Kom Tong has been literally besieged with applications for supply of the antidote. The latest application was from Macao, where four hundred bottles of Mr. Pun Pak-choy and the well-known merchant, in the Portuguese colony, Mr. Siu Tung. An acknowledgment of the value of the specific appears in last Saturday's issue of the "Sheung Po" over the signature of Mr. Pun Pak-choy who states that of the patients in the Chinese matched hospital at Macao who elected to be treated with the carbolic preparation no less than forty became completely recovered. It is interesting to note that, so liberal has been the gratuitous distribution of the medicine, that it has cost Mr. Ho Kom Tong no less than ten thousand dollars to meet the applications for the preparation which appear to be gaining in popularity with the Chinese coolies and others of his class.

GERMAN TROOPS IN CHINA.

The following excellent letter, which has been addressed to our Tientsin contemporaries, speaks for itself:—

Sir,—Permit me to inform you that in accordance with Imperial command the East Asiatic Detachment, including the Peking Legation guard of 150 men is going back to Germany to be disbanded.

The Legation Guard in Peking to command of Capt. Dinkelmann departs after being relieved by the Marine Detachment on the 10th inst. in the East Asiatic Detachment takes this opportunity of expressing its most hearty thanks for the many demonstrations of friendly sociability they have been given as a feeling of genuine regret that the mutual good relations that have subsisted must come to an end owing to this parting.—Yours, &c.

VON BARFUS,
Lt. Col. and Commander, East Asiatic Detachment.

Tientsin, June 9.

CHINESE EGGS.

In the "Revu & Bygones," Dr. Magoon, who has dwelt long in China, gives some curious details of the food of the Chinese. This is that he says of the "Sons of Heaven" and the way they eat eggs.—The Chinese are great eaters of eggs, which they take both boiled and fresh. One finds them at all the roadside places for refreshment. The Chinese have an expression: "Eggs of a hundred years." The eggs are not always a century in age, but one is able to get them of many years' standing. The Chinese have a preference for the egg of the duck or goose. They are placed with aromatic herbs in slaked lime for a period of many long, the minimum time of treatment being six days. Under the influence of time the yolk liquefies and takes a dark green colour. The white coagulates and becomes green. The product of the eggs which has a strong odor, from which a stranger gets himself quickly, the Chinese eat as hors d'oeuvre, and it is said to have the taste of lobster.

A COOLIE who stole from No. 35, Ko Shing Street a box containing \$350 in money and some articles of clothing worth about \$4 was given four months' hard labour in the Police Court last Tuesday.

MACAO BOUNDARY QUESTION.

ARRIVAL OF PORTUGUESE COMMISSIONER.

24th inst.

Late in the evening yesterday there arrived in the Colony by the English mail steamer "Assaye," General Joachim Machado, special Commissioner appointed by the Portuguese Government to settle the vexed question of the delimitation of the boundary of Macao with the Chinese Commissioner, H.E. Ko Yi-hing, General Machado is accompanied by Senhor Domitrio Cinatti, Portuguese Consul at Hanoi, formerly Consul for Portugal in Capton, and later in South Africa, during the stirring times of the Republic, at both of which places he discharged his onerous duties with distinction to himself and honour to his country. As secretary to General Machado, Capt. Norton is a member of the suite.

As soon as the signal went up at the flagstaff on the Peak, Senhor J. J. Leiria, Consul for Portugal, put out in a special launch which had been kindly put at his disposal by Mr. W. Wilson, chief manager of the "Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd." It was solicited that the launch was flying the Portuguese national colours. With Mr. Leiria was Capt. Ferreira Marques who had come over from Macao as representative of H.E. Senhor Rogadas, Governor of that Colony, to welcome the Portuguese Commissioner. Following in the wake of the Consul launch, was the Hongkong Government launch, with Capt. P. H. M. Taylor, A.D.C. to H.E. Sir Frederick Lugard on board. The Portuguese Consul and Capt. Taylor boarded the "Assaye" as she entered Sulphur Channel. The Governor's aide-de-camp was the bearer of a letter from His Excellency to the Portuguese Commissioner welcoming His Excellency to Hongkong and extending an invitation to Government House.

As the "Assaye" made her way to the wharf at Kowloon, a large number of Portuguese residents gathered at the wharf after 5 p.m. to await the landing of the distinguished visitors who, however, disembarked at Kowloon. The report that General Machado landed in the uniform of a general is incorrect, as the Envoy and suite did not assume any official status upon disembarkation.

A suite of apartments had been engaged for the Portuguese gentlemen at the Hongkong Hotel where they will reside during their stay in Hongkong. In the evening Consul Leiria dined with the visitors. There was no official reception.

To-day was spent in sight-seeing under disadvantageous conditions of inclemency of the weather. Owing to the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon, the usual ceremonial call on His Excellency the Governor has been deferred until to-morrow. Invitations have been issued to a dinner at Government House to-morrow to meet the Portuguese Commissioner.

Those invited are:—Colonel Darling, Hon. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., Mr. J. P. Braga, Comm. J. J. Leiria, Consul for Portugal, and Mr. Leiria, Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Leiria, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. J. Bell, Mr. B. T. Taylor, Hon. Mr. A. W. and Mrs. Brewin, Dr. Insp. General and Mrs. Tait, Lt. Comdr. Bridgman, Captain Sir Clair, Captain and Mrs. Armstrong, Capt. Mrs. and Miss Sayer, Mr. J. H. de Reus, Consul-General for the Netherlands, Mr. C. E. Anton, Mr. R. D. Atkinson, Rev. and Mrs. Hewitt, Mr. O. R. Leemann, Mr. W. J. Daniel, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, Mr. J. Paterson, Mr. A. G. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Hastings, Dr. Black, Mr. Eldon Potter, Mr. E. Owen and Mr. H. G. Calhoun.

At this stage nothing definite can be learnt of the programme of the Conference between the representatives of Portugal and China, although it is safe to say that before the Conference begins its sittings a visit will necessarily be paid to Macao by the Portuguese Commissioner when the subject will be debated with Governor Rogadas preparatory to the formal meeting with the Chinese Envoy. We understand that General Machado will proceed to Macao on Saturday by the gunboat "Patria" and will probably return early next week.

OFFICIAL COMPLIMENTARY VISITS.

25th inst.

General Joachim Machado, the Portuguese Delimitation Commissioner, with Senhor Cinatti and Secretary Norton made an official call on the Governor to-day. They were accompanied by Senhor J. J. Leiria, Consul for Portugal. From Government House the party proceeded to Headquarters House and then on board H.M.S. "Zetser," in the afternoon, on a visit to Commodore Lyne. The usual complimentary salute was fired by the receiving ship, H.M.S. "Vasco da Gama" returning the salute. This evening the distinguished visitors will be entertained to dinner at Government House when a number of guests have been invited to meet General Machado and suite.

OPIMUM SEIZURE.

FARMER'S LABELS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN FORGED.

A very successful raid, in which a quantity of illicit opium was seized, was engineered by a number of excisemen at 7, Un Wong Lane, last Friday. It was suspected for some time past that the occupiers of this dwelling made a living by dealing in illicit opium. The house was visited yesterday morning, the result being that several boxes of the drug were discovered, and a bed. When the boxes were closely examined it came to the notice of the excisemen that the labels on them, although closely resembling those of the Opium Farmer, were forgeries. Three men were arrested, and were charged in the Police Court later with being in possession of the opium, and secondly with applying a false trade-mark to the boxes with intent to defraud. The accused pleaded not guilty, and the hearing was adjourned till next week.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

NOMINATING CLASS.

At Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, 23rd, and Wednesday, the 30th inst.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

A spoon shoot for the members of the H. K. V. R. Rifle Club will be held on King's Park ground on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 2.30 p.m. Ammunition can be purchased on the Range. A good attendance is anticipated. Any members of the Engineer Unit desirous of joining the Rifle Club will please send in their names to the Secretary, Mr. G. D. Newbroom, Vacuum Oil Co. Subscription: \$5 per annum.

COMMANDER Fitzmaurice Acland has been appointed to the "Zetser" receiving ship at Hongkong, for duty. Commander Acland has served in the fleet for a matter of 22 years, having joined in July, 1887, as a cadet. He was promoted Lieutenant in 1896 and commander in the June of last year.

CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., LD.

CANTON PROPERTY SALE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 23rd June.

With reference to the reported re-purchase of the Canton Electric Light Works by Chinese officials from the China Light and Power Company, Ltd. of Hongkong, it is learnt that on the 20th instant the Salt for the Development of Yung, the Tantai for the Development of Native Industries, Chang Mong Tan, and Tantai Li visited the works to make an inspection of the buildings and machinery preparatory to the handing over of same by the vendors. So far it is not known when the agreement for sale and purchase will be signed, and the transaction actually completed.

COTTON SPINNING IN JAPAN.

PROTECTION NOT WANTED.

The Osaka Mainichi quotes the following as the views of Mr. Muto, managing director of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, on various questions relating to the spinning industry in Japan:—

THE QUESTION OF PROTECTION.

There are signs of growing activity in the controversy between Free-traders and Protectionists in Japan as the time for the revision of the Customs tariff approaches. The majority of the public may be attracted to the standard of the Protectionists, but cotton yarn requires no protection. If increased duty is imposed on cotton yarn the result will be an advance in the price of yarn in Japan, which in turn will cause difficulty to consumers by increasing the price of manufactured articles, and the demand for these articles will consequently dwindle. The protection of trade and industry by imposing heavy duties tends to check the industrial development of the country. For instance, the duty imposed on machinery and iron for the protection of materials and machines produced in Japan has forced the majority of manufacturers to pay higher prices for the machinery and iron, solely in the interests of foreign manufacturers of machinery. The evil of this system is most pronounced in the case of iron. Duty is imposed on iron in order to protect our iron foundry—the Imperial Iron Foundry—and all the shipbuilders and manufacturers of machinery in Japan are hampered in their business on this account. The imposition of a duty on rice has satisfied the farmers, but it has brought about an advance in wages, and the industrial world has been thrown into confusion. These facts are admitted by everybody. I am most strongly opposed to the protection of trade by tariffs, and certainly do not wish to have such protection applied to cotton yarn.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF EXPORT AND

REIMBURSEMENT OF DUTY.

It is suggested by some that a duty should be imposed on raw cotton and that the duty should be reimbursed upon the cotton yarn exported. The ground for this view may be desire to obtain an additional revenue on the one hand and to encourage the export of cotton yarn on the other; but the result of an imposition of duty on raw cotton will be merely to force up the price of cotton yarn, and inflict further hardship upon the lower classes, with whom yarn is much in demand. The operation of such measures for the encouragement of industry is always attended by evils, and as is well known, political corruption is one of the evils created by such measures. The Imperial Nippon Sugar Company scandal originated in a measure for the encouragement of industry. Such measures may be adopted by businessmen themselves, but the State should hold aloof from them.

THE SPINNING INDUSTRY.

The result of the working of the spinning companies for the first half of this year seems to have been satisfactory. Some of the companies may have lost a large part of their profit on account of the advance in the price of raw cotton, but probably none have actually lost on their business. The second half of the year is the busiest time for cotton-spinners, as the cotton season is then entered upon which requires prompt action on the part of the spinners, who must exercise strict discipline and care in managing their business. The financial position in Japan has now reached its turning-point. There are signs of approaching difficulty in the export of yarn in the coming half-year, and the spinning business in the second half of this year will doubtless be rather interesting. I do not believe, however, that trade will be less favourable in the coming half-year than in the present and those engaged in the spinning industry should be able to secure still more satisfactory results at the end of the year.

EXPORT OF YARN.

Great activity has been shown in the export of yarn during the first half of this year. This appears to be due to an increase in the purchasing power of the Chinese. In speculating on the condition of the export trade in the coming half-year, it is essential to consider what changes are likely to take place in the purchasing power of the people in China. In the foreign trade of China exports usually exceed imports in the second half-year, as in the case of Japan. The price of silver during the coming half-year will probably not rise any higher than in the second half of last year, and so it is only reasonable to expect that exports from China will fall below the amount for the second half of last year. The same period is the season of raw silk in China, and considerable sums of money are absorbed in this business. In addition to this the construction of railways in the interior will cause the distribution of a large amount of funds. In consequence the purchasing power of the Chinese in the interior will certainly not fall off, even if it does not increase. The inflow of a large amount of money into China will increase the demand for silver, which will in turn be forced up, thus encouraging the export of yarn to China. For this reason I am optimistic in regard to the export of yarn during the coming half-year. Whether my conjecture will or will not be realized remains to be seen.

KANEGAFUCHI FINANCE.

The Kanegafuchi Company has decided to raise a loan of ¥3,000,000 by means of debentures, but the terms and other details of the loan have not yet been decided on. When this loan is raised, the present loan obtained from France will be repaid. The company is not in pressing need of money, but requires a reserve fund. It is difficult for businessmen to borrow money from a bank at a time of monetary stringency and business men are not infrequently involved in difficulties on such occasions. The company wants to have a reserve as a provision against such a possible danger.

The welcome extended by Japan to Prince Tsi Chen, an Ambassador to return thanks, the Government intends to recommend his appointment as Associate President of the Waikato after his return from Japan, in order to invest him with special authority to settle the Chiao-tai, Prata Island and other pending questions between China and the island empire.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon. Present: His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. Henry Berkeley (Attorney-General), Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. P. H. Jones (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. F. J. Badley, (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar General), Hon. Mr. Ho Kai, M.B.E., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, and Mr. O. Clement (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the Report on the Assessment for the year 1909-1910, and the Harbour Master's Report for 1908.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 7).

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minute No. 28. It was agreed that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

STAMP ORDINANCE.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1902. The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The object of the Bill is to increase for purposes of revenue the duty in respect of receipts for payment of money, and to impose higher duties on the estate and effects of deceased persons.

PRISON ORDINANCE.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Prison Ordinance, 1893. He said:—The object of this Bill is to make it an offence for prison officers to supply certain articles of food to prisoners contrary to prison regulations.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Bill was then considered in Committee, read a third time and passed.

TRAMWAYS.

In moving the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Tramways Ordinance, 1893, the Attorney General said that the object of the Bill was to empower tramway officials to arrest persons who refused to pay their fares and whom the Company do not know. The Bill made provision for persons to be liable to a fine of \$200 on summary conviction.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Bill was read a second time, considered in Committee, read a third time and passed.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The Attorney General moved that Council go into Committee on the Bill entitled an Ordinance to transfer to certain Officers of the Public Service certain duties at present performed by other Officers.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Bill having been considered in Committee was read a third time and passed.

PATENTS ORDINANCE.

This Bill was not proceeded with.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned till Thursday, the 1st prox.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was agreed to recommend that the following vote be adopted by the Council:—

CHARITABLE SERVICES.

A sum of two hundred dollars in aid of the vote charitable services, passages and relief of destitutes.

This was all the business.

CEMENT AND BRICK FACTORIES IN CANTON.

GREEN ISLAND CO.'S RIVAL.

Vice-Consul-General Willard B. Oll, writing from Canton, gives an account of the establishment of extensive works by the Chinese Government for the manufacture of building supplies. The new cement works are located on Honam Island opposite the city of Canton and on the south branch of the Pearl River. The institution of cement works will have a daily output of 100 barrels, each barrel weighing 375 pounds net. The cement-making machinery is of German manufacture, having been made at Magdeburg, and cost approximately \$31,210 gold. The buildings, which are all steel, cost \$16,200 gold. The brick works, which are to be operated in connection with the cement works, cost \$47,310, which includes all of the fire bricks used in the building of the kilns. The cement will be manufactured at a cost of about \$1.15 a barrel, and they expect to put it on the market at \$5. Mexican barrels of 200 gold. This is 2.35 barrel cheaper than the Green Island cement made in Hongkong, but if the competition becomes keen the Chinese can reduce their price considerably, as they expect to be able to manufacture the cement at a lower figure than it can be manufactured in Hongkong.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Some interesting observations on the commercial situation in the Far East appear in the report of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine on the past year.

Referring to China, the report notes the unfavourable state of affairs which has prevailed. At Shanghai the accumulated stocks are still very important, and the banks have had to accord very large facilities to commerce. To avoid an accumulation of the crisis. Nevertheless, the critical period may be considered as past. At Hankow, the future commercial metropolis of China, the operations of the bank's agency show marked progress. In the north, especially at Tientsin, the situation remains bad, and a long period will be necessary before the stocks of merchandise imported, principally for speculation, can be realised. The Bank's agency at Tientsin is of too recent establishment to have suffered from the crisis. There is every reason to be satisfied with the commencement made by the new agency at Peking. The operations at Singapore were maintained at the figure of the preceding year, while the agency at Bangkok experienced much activity and recorded an all-round advance. The general movement of the productive operations of the bank's branches and agencies rose last year to 1,324,295,165, and that of current accounts to 1,413,640,235, increases of 54 millions and 46 millions respectively, compared with the preceding year. The circulation of the bank's notes oscillated between 57 and 65 millions compared with the figure of 69 millions approximately in 1907.

Opium Trade Doomed.

THIRD READING OF BILL PASSED.

SPEECH BY MR. MURRAY STEWART.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon, the Attorney General moved that Council go into Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Prepared Opium Ordinance 1891.

The Colonial Secretary seconded. After some verbal amendments, Mr. Murray Stewart said:—I move the following amendment to this clause—the insertion, after the word "forthwith," of these words—"Clause shall not come into operation until it has been approved by a resolution of the Legislative Council."

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The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Bill was then considered in Committee, read a third time and passed.

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the few words he was about to speak in an enormous impression which seemed to have been generally shared by the officials, would be altered. His Excellency urged that they required to know the amounts to be tendered before the next Estimates could be presented. The question had been discussed before in order to afford unofficial members an opportunity of expressing their views. It was now an urgent matter to pass the Bill as soon as possible. It seemed clear from the speeches of various official members that they were not inclined to oppose the Bill. None of the clauses had been taken exception to at the second reading. What they objected to was Clause 5 of the Bill, which dealt with the question of the new tenders. The officials sought for a more precise wording of the promise of the Secretary of State. His Excellency hoped they would not oppose the third reading of the Bill. He was not aware that any difference existed between the official and unofficial members of the Council. It should be gradually suppressed and this point was particularly emphasized by Mr. Murray Stewart. It was urged that a more definite statement of the contribution promised by the Secretary of State should be made, but His Excellency thought he could safely say that not one business man present in the Council Chamber would undertake to promise a definite proportion of loss at any time. The losses, either direct or indirect, would be due not on the policy of the Government of Hongkong but to the policy adopted in India. The position as to how stood was that Council should be called upon to pass in order to call for tenders. His Excellency understood that the unofficial members wished to record a protest against the Home Government and not the local Government. He therefore hoped they would unanimously pass the third reading of the Bill in order to show there was no difference of opinion between them. (Applause.)

There was a short consultation between the unofficial members, at the conclusion of which, Hon. Mr. Hewitt said that when the unofficial members came to the Council Chamber that afternoon they fully intended to vote against the third reading of the Bill. They were now, however, willing to forego their determination in deference to His Excellency's wishes, but he wished to place on record that they wished to emphasize their protest already entered at the second reading of the Bill.

The third reading of the Bill was then put to the meeting and was unanimously passed.

HONGKONG'S ASSESSMENT

FOR 1909-1910.

The following report on the assessment of the Colony for the year 1909-1910 was laid on the table at the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon:—

Assessor's Office,

Hongkong, 7th June, 1909.

1. By order of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council a new valuation has been made of the whole Colony, with the exception of purely Chinese villages.

2. The City of Victoria.—The rateable value has decreased from \$8,887,125 to \$8,806,805, a reduction of \$80,320 or 0.9 per cent.

3. The Hill District.—The rateable value has decreased from \$163,265 to \$162,445, a reduction of \$820 or 0.51 per cent.

4. Shaikwan.—The rateable value has increased from \$7,197 to \$65,224, an addition of \$58,027 or 10.53 per cent.

5. Hongkong Villages.—The rateable value has increased from \$23,599 to \$24,590, an addition of \$991 or 0.44 per cent.

6. Kowloon Point.—The rateable value has increased from \$164,460 to \$502,205, an addition of \$337,745 or 8.6 per cent.

7. Yau Ma Tei.—The rateable value has increased from \$333,145 to \$156,620, an addition of \$23,495 or 10.07 per cent.

8. Hung Hom.—The rateable value has increased from \$230,715 to \$237,520, an addition of \$6,805 or 2.94 per cent.

9. Mongkok.—The rateable value has decreased from \$144,565 to \$130,490, a reduction of \$14,075 or 9.73 per cent.

10. New Kowloon.—The rateable value has increased from \$62,315 to \$103,858, an addition of \$41,543 or 66.66 per cent.

11. Kowloon Villages.—The rateable value has increased from \$29,567 to \$163,125, an addition of \$133,558 or 8.18 per cent.

12. The Whole Colony.—The rateable value has decreased from \$10,816,753 to \$10,750,002, a slight reduction of \$66,751 or 0.60 per cent.

13. Interim Valuations.—Between the 1st July, 1908, and the 1st June, 1909, 243 interim valuations were made as follows:—

City of Victoria. Rest of Colony.
No. Rateable Value. No. Rateable Value.

New and or rebuilt tenements, 56 \$67,100 19 \$12,000
Tenements, 10 1,500 10 8,660
Temporarily vacant land, 14 50,975 10 8,660
Repairs, 14 50,975 10 8,660
Total, 94 120,550 39 29,320

Assessments cancelled, tenements (including those being in other respects not rateable), 19 3,780 19 3,780
No. and increase, 99 116,770 58 25,540

14. Vacant Tenements.—The number of reported vacant tenements in the City of Victoria inspected under Section 35 of the Rating Ordinance averaged about 150 monthly as compared with 180 last year.

15. The following tabular statement gives a comparison of the Valuation for 1908-1909 and 1909-1910:—

District. Valuation 1908-1909. Valuation 1909-1910. Increase. Decrease. Per Cent. Change.

The City of Victoria \$8,887,125 \$8,806,805 100.00 0.90 0.01
Hill District \$163,265 \$162,445 100.00 0.51 0.00
Shaikwan \$7,197 \$65,224 100.00 10.53 0.00
Hongkong Villages \$23,599 \$24,590 100.00 0.44 0.00
Kowloon Point \$164,460 \$502,205 100.00 8.60 0.00
Yau Ma Tei \$333,145 \$156,620 100.00 10.07 0.00
Hung Hom \$230,715 \$237,520 100.00 2.94 0.00
Mongkok \$144,565 \$130,490 100.00 9.73 0.00
New Kowloon \$62,315 \$103,858 100.00 66.66 0.00
Kowloon Villages \$29,567 \$163,125 100.00 8.18 0.00
Total \$10,816,753 \$10,750,002 100.00 0.60 0.00
Deduct Increase, 114,445
Total Decrease, 66,751

16. Staff.—Mr. Chan Kwok On and Mr. Tai Tin Shing have discharged their duties to my satisfaction.

ARTHUR CHAPMAN,
Assessor.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Tis many a year since we took Hongkong. With ancient graves and fever-soaked soil; The bones of our dead lie at Wong-Nei-Chong. Cut off all too soon from their active toil.

At Wong-Nei-Chong in that valley so green Lie sailor and soldier and merchant too; The examples, ah, me! of what might have been Cut off in prime from our long living view.

If death of the martyrs is Church's seed, Well may these lowly ones cry loud and deep, And plead that in these days of China's need Their memory in honour we rightly keep.

For China is moving, and who shall say Her no in the struggle for higher aims, For guidance along the more modern way, A place in which path she now rightly claims?

"And yet it moves," the Celestial lump Is leavened by forces aye and control; It may not run swiftly—it may not jump, But change is coming to body and soul.

The classics are good—but for modern strife "New Learning" comes with its greater scope, The wider horizon and larger life, Fill Chinese students with zest and hope.

"Hongkong University"—strange the name, To earliest dwellers 'midst "fragrant streams," Where pirates, robbers, Canton braves came, And fever disquieted nightly dreams.

So we shall see in the years to come, Ah-fong taking his B.Sc. degree, The hood sit upon his clever A-lum, And Ah-Sin be dubbed (Victoria) M.D.

May this change in the far-off island far Work wonders for China and England, too! Our interests knit up—bring fit concord rare, A solid entente may each year renew!

Best luck to good Mody—Sir F. Lugard, too, The first with hard dollars—the last with his scheme, May English appropriations come well into view, "His dad" appropriate counsel would seem!

SHANGHAI in L. & C. Express.

THE PEKING SYNDICATE.

The ordinary general meeting was held on May 21 at the Canton-street Hotel, Mr. Carl Meyer presiding.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, noted the very substantial increase in the value of their shares on the Stock Exchange. It had not been possible for the board, following on the rejection of the unification scheme, to formulate separate profit and loss accounts for the Shansi shares on the one hand and the ordinary and deferred shares on the other. He wished to make quite clear the board's attitude towards the unification scheme. It did not originate from the Board, but from certain influential shareholders. From the first, however, the Board had been in sympathy with the unification movement, not in regard to any particular scheme, but for the general acceptance of all three classes of shareholders, believing, as they did, that it was in the best interests of the syndicate that unification should be brought about. With the rejection of the scheme, the formulation of separate profit and loss accounts was impossible. If the items making up £1,577,624 on the credit side were earnings arising from the working of the concession, then the resulting net profit of £138,128 was easily divisible in the proportion of 55 per cent. to the Shanghai shares and 45 per cent. among other classes. But in regard to several of these items, and also in regard to the correct disposal of the item "premium on issue of ordinary shares," in the capital account, there were doubts, and as at present advised, the directors were unable to express an opinion one way or the other. Before they could do so it would be necessary to take counsel's opinion, and their judicial decision. This would take time and would cost money, and the plan, therefore, which the directors proposed was to refrain from dividing the net profit for this year and to endeavour to carry through the unification scheme before the next annual meeting. The one point which blocked the scheme was the question of limiting the operations of the syndicate, and the directors trusted that means might be found to overcome this difficulty. With a view to this they proposed very shortly to ask the committee who conferred with them on the previous occasion to meet them again for the purpose of making such alterations in the Bill as to ensure its acceptance by all classes of shareholders. He emphasized the fact that the Shansi shares are intended to provide the working capital of the syndicate, and that these were not, as sometimes seemed to be imagined, two companies. There were, however, two sets of shareholders, whose interests were not entirely coincident on all points. An indefinite supply of coal had now been assured, and the only question that remained was that of demand. Hitherto this point had been largely conjectural, and to some extent, it remained so, but so far as their experience had gone the result had not been unsatisfactory.

Mr. George Jamieson, C.M.G., seconded the motion.

Mr. L. Oury, representing a large group of Continental shareholders, said he should vote against the adoption of the accounts, which, he contended, were not accompanied by sufficient explanations.

Mr. de Beaulieu, who a few months ago presented a large group of Continental shareholders, also opposed the scheme because it did not include a clause limiting the syndicate's operations to its present concessions. He was convinced that any unification not preserving intact the original object for which the Shansi capital was raised would have been most inadvisable.

The Chairman, in reply, said that if the accounts were altered in the way Mr. de Beaulieu desired, unification would be superfluous. It was for the purpose of avoiding all the lawsuits which might possibly arise out of these complicated details that the board asked the shareholders to agree to unification.

The resolution was carried, 24 voting for and nine against.

Mr. Robert Miller was re-elected a director of the company.

On the motion of the Chairman a resolution was passed voting Mr. George Brown (the late Agent-General in China), in connection with the retrocession of the Shansi concession a sum of £1,000 in respect of such extraordinary services.

Mr. Ralph Burdett moved a vote of thanks to the chairman and urged the board to push on in every way they could with the settlement of this matter of the distribution. Many of them had had large sums in this company for 10 years, and now that they saw a profit of £138,000 odd it seemed to him a little hard that this amount should not be divisible. They might apply for an injunction to restrain the company from paying with any of that £138,000, and that would bring about a settlement by the Court. The resolution was carried, and the proceedings terminated.

JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA.

THE EXTENSION OF INFLUENCE.

The Tokyo Asahi has an article on Manchuria from the pen of its representative who has recently been in Manchuria as a member of the party of journalists invited by the South Manchurian Railway Company to make a tour of inspection through the province. A railway journey from Tairen to Changchun, the northern terminus of the railway, says the writer, gives a stranger but a faint idea that he is in Manchuria, because not only are all the stations in charge of Japanese station-masters and porters, but the stations, as well as the stores and shops in the neighbourhood, are built almost in exactly the same style as in Japan. Almost all classes of trades in the mother country are represented. There are hotels, restaurants, dry and fancy goods stores, tailors, photographers, pawnbrokers, dyers, barbers, and so forth. According to the census taken at the end of February last there were in the leased territory and within the railway zone 7,353 Japanese living in 15,778 houses. Besides these, there were 11,878 Japanese in districts under the jurisdiction of the Consuls, making a total of 19,231. This is the number reported to the authorities, but it is understood that there are a few thousands more who are not properly registered. It would therefore be nearer the mark to estimate the total Japanese population in Manchuria at 62,000 to 63,000. The settling of this number of Japanese in an area of 18,000 sq. miles with less than four years since the province came under Japan's influence can only be regarded as satisfactory. The much-talked-of business depression in Manchuria does not seem to have a very adverse effect on the extent of the Japanese population compared with last year, as it shows an increment of roughly 10,000.

Classifying the Japanese population in Manchuria it will be noted that some 14,000 are Government officials and servants in the employ of the South Manchurian Railway Company and those who are obtaining a livelihood from the two classes above mentioned. Secondly come those engaged in the import and export trade and their employes. The number of the people of this class is not very large. Thirdly, an army of petty traders who deal with the natives. This is numerically the strongest if it is not a very important class. It is highly satisfactory to observe, continues the Tokyo journal, that the Japanese engaged in export and import are gradually extending their influence. For example, the larger share of the export of beans and bean cake from Tairen is in the hands of Japanese. Only a small percentage of the whole export trade being handled by Chinese and Europeans. (This "direct export" looks somewhat different from the standard of Japanese in Manchuria than it does in Japan.) With regard to the Japanese share in the Newchwang trade, no reliable statistics are obtainable, but in view of the fact that during last year 90 per cent. of the exports and 43 per cent. of the imports were carried

H. PRICE AND COMPANY, LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The second ordinary annual meeting of shareholders of the above Company was held at 11.30 this afternoon. There were present Messrs. P. L. Loe, Mr. A. Ramjohn (Director), A. E. Robertson (Manager), Messrs. J. J. Blake, E. L. Kadoorie, Chan Kai Ming and Lo Tai Chung.

In the absence of Mr. J. Scott Hamilton, Mr. P. Loe took the chair. He said:—Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands for some days past, I propose to follow the usual custom and take them as read. As you will notice from the balance sheet, the directors thought it advisable, after writing off all apparent bad debts, to make a further provision of \$5,000 as a reserve for bad and doubtful debts. The directors regret that the result of the past year's working has not been so satisfactory as they would wish to have seen but taking everything into consideration it must be admitted that on the whole the result is satisfactory. Our business showed an increase of about 25% over the previous year in spite of the depression which is still with us and which has not yet shown much sign of improvement. Exchange has been against us during the whole period under review, but in order to induce the support of the public we have not deemed it advisable to increase our prices, which were based on a 2/6 dollar. Before moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts for the year 1900 I shall be pleased to answer any question that may be put to me, to the best of my ability.

Mr. Blake:—There is one item in the accounts and that is that the amount shown for bad and doubtful debts is enormous and I think that with a little care on the part of the office staff would tend to reduce them. We all know there are people in this colony who get credit without paying at all.

The chairman replied that the directors fully appreciated the point which had been before them at all their meetings and they had impressed upon their manager the necessity of keeping a close eye on these accounts.

Mr. Blake asked if they were debts contracted by residents or people in the harbour.

The chairman replied that they were equally divided. They could not press too much or they would transfer their custom elsewhere.

There being no further questions the chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Blake seconded.

Carried unanimously.

The chairman:—Dividend warrants are ready and may be had on application to the manager. Thank you for your attendance.

The report was as follows:—The directors have the pleasure to submit their report and statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1900. The net profit for the period amounts to \$10,019.75, to which has been added the balance brought forward from 1900, \$21,050, leaving \$31,070.75 at the credit of profit and loss account, which the directors propose appropriating as follows:—To pay a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for the year, 1900, 80 cents per share on 12,000 shares, amounting \$9,600.00, to carry forward to next account \$21,470.75 making a total of \$31,070.75.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE FLOODS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 18th June.

Owing to the recent disastrous floods in Sam-shui, several houses have either been swept away or considerably damaged, and the inmates have consequently been rendered homeless. The Central Relief Committee and the Red Cross Society are now erecting huts on the hill-sides for the temporary accommodation of the unfortunate people, until such time as the demolished houses are re-built.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The Board of Directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company at Canton have earnestly requested Sir Chen Tung Liang and Mr. Lo Po Shun to continue in their offices as president and vice-president respectively of the Company, but both Sir Chen Tung Liang and Mr. Lo Po Shun have strongly objected to the suggestion and are firmly resolved to tender their resignations, which will take effect from the end of the 6th month.

THE OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

Two opium-smokers were yesterday arrested for buying opium without the necessary wooden licences, and have been ordered by the police officials to be admitted to the opium refuge to be rid of their habit.

19th June.

PIRACY ON WEST RIVER.

On the 17th instant a guard boat stationed at Tung Tau, on the West River, was attacked by fifty pirates with the intention of carrying off the arms and ammunition on board. The soldiers of the guard boat put up a bloody fight against the desperadoes, but they were ultimately obliged to yield, owing to the overwhelming number of the pirates with the result that the officer in charge of the guard boat and four members of the crew were wounded.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng has asked the Board of Directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company to arrange for a general meeting of shareholders of the Company to be held on the 25th day of the 7th month for the purpose of electing a president of the Company in order that he may be relieved from his position as president of the Company.

HEUNGKOW.

It is learnt that a breakwater will be constructed in the harbour of Heungchow city so as to afford adequate protection to ships against the danger of typhoons. The breakwater will be about a thousand feet in length and the cost is estimated at no less than a million dollars.

ALLIANCE REVOLUTIONARIES ARRESTED.

Two days ago the Canton officials arrested two men, one named Lai Ngok and the other Yeung Tak Fui, in the city, on a charge of being alleged members of the revolutionary society, of which Tam Fook was chief and who and three others were arrested by Admiral Li Chun towards the end of last year.

A NEGLECTED OFFICIAL.

During the recent floods the district of Tung Hing suffered considerably but the magistrate of that district has omitted to report the disaster to Canton. The Viceroy has received a telegram from Tantai Hung Sum Chan, who reported the matter in detail. Being annoyed with the detention of duty by the magistrate of the district, the Viceroy has severely punished him for his negligence.

NEW PAPERS STARTED.

Two more Chinese newspapers have been started in this city, one to be called the Nam Yui Po and the other Yui Tang Kung Po. The first will make its initial appearance to-morrow, the 22nd instant, and the second, on the 23rd (July) next.

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THE RECENT MURDER.

On Saturday morning the Police in Hong Kong arrested a man who is alleged to have had a hand in the murder of the late Tantai Lau Sze Kee.

23rd June.

DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL.

Yesterday being the Chinese Dragon Boat Festival, the Chinese people observed it as a public holiday in this city. In the morning, various descriptions of native craft, particularly flower-boats, numbering several hundred, moored in the water front at Homam in one line, leaving only a little passage for the dragon boats to pass through. The people on these craft and the river bank mingled together in large crowds to watch the proceedings and vociferously cheered the dragon boats. Fireworks were set off during the progress of the race, the dragon boats were generally about a hundred feet in length and were each manned by from seventy to eighty men, of whom some carried a flag, embroidered umbrellas, flags, etc., sounded gongs and beat drums, and others were engaged in rowing the boat. The races were watched with interest by the natives who spent a holiday very merrily. Unfortunately, however, two men are reported to have fallen into the river and were drowned.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A JAPANESE.

On the 20th instant a telegram was received by the Viceroy from the officials of Weichow reporting that a certain Japanese travelling in the interior was foully done to death on the 19th instant by the villagers through some reason unknown. On the following day, the deputy of foreign affairs, Sir Wing Nai, and the assistant magistrate, Chan Pak Hui, proceeded to the place to investigate the case. The Japanese Consul at Canton accompanied by his secretary also left here on that day for Weichow on account of the case.

LIKIN COLLECTIONS.

The amount of Likin dues collected in Canton during the last ten days of the 4th moon as reported to the Viceroy by the Likin officials was \$7,067,462 taels.

SUNNING RAILWAY.

The Viceroy is in receipt of a telegraphic dispatch from the Ministry of Posts and Communications, in which the Sunning Railway Company has been granted the privilege of extending the Sunning Railway from Kung Yick Pau to as far as Kongmoon instead of the city of Sun Wui as previously reported.

PRISONERS EXECUTED.

The three prisoners Chang Hing, Li Hi and Su Kwan Cheung, who were extradited to Canton from Hongkong some time ago, were on the 21st instant taken to the execution ground and beheaded.

24th June.

DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL.

At 10 o'clock on the 23rd instant—the Chinese annual Dragon Boat Festival day—a dragon-boat when racing off the south bank of the Shamoon, was capsized by the wash from the propeller of the steam launch Po Sing, which was passing at the time. There were on board the dragon boat about a hundred men; three were all thrown into the river. On the alarm being raised the people on the boats in the vicinity hurried to render assistance to the men. Twenty-two were saved by the water police; twenty-eight by the crew of the steam launch Shamoon, some twenty or so by the steamer Kong Ping, and about a dozen by the men on board a junk. A few more were afterwards picked up by a sampin. In all about eighty men were saved. The members of the Red Cross Society on hearing of the accident proceeded at once to the riverside to render aid. It is learnt that some fifteen were drowned; others are missing. Two corpses were recovered on the same day and three more yesterday by the water police.

FAMINE RELIEF.

At the request of the Viceroy of the Kansu province, where a severe famine is prevailing, the Viceroy has remitted a sum of 20,000 taels to Kansu for the relief of the sufferers. The Central Relief Committee yesterday received a telegraphic appeal from the representatives of the Kansu province at Shanghai informing them of the condition of the famine in that province and asking for urgent relief from the people of Canton on behalf of the famine-stricken people in the North.

A BOLD THEFT.

At about 8 p.m. on the 21st instant, a theft was committed in the bedroom of the Junior Lieutenant Tatar General, when a quantity of silk clothing and other valuable articles said to be worth several hundred dollars were taken away. There is at present no clue for the apprehension of the thief or thieves.

WONG TAI CHING.

Wong Tai Ching, the Commander-in-Chief of the two Chinese cruisers Ho I Yang and Ho I Kwei, left here yesterday on board a gunboat for Hongkong en route for the North.

OFFICIAL AMENITIES.

The Viceroy received the German Consul and a German visitor this afternoon. In the morning H.E. Chang paid a visit to the French Sacred Heart College, where he was entertained at luncheon by the French missionaries.

UNSEEMLY FIGHT.

The bodyguard of the Viceroy on the 22nd instant through some unknown reason clashed with the police on duty in the vicinity of the Viceroy's Yamen, when half a dozen men on both sides were more or less injured.

FARTHER EAST.

SCENES AND IMPRESSIONS.

From Rangoon to Singapore the weather was very warm—almost as warm by night as by day—so many of the passengers, slept on deck under the open sky. The Southern Cross was visible early every morning. Penang gave us the first glimpse of really tropical vegetation, with its groves of coco-nut palms and nutmeg trees, etc. John Chalmers was much in evidence here and still more so at Singapore, but with none of the sad look Bret Harte attributes to him, probably because he is not the down-trodden, abject creature we read of in the Pacific sketches.

It is difficult to conceive of Penang and Singapore without the Chinese. They are not only the brewers of wood and drawers of water, the waiters and clob servants, the sampan and riksha men, but many of them occupy most responsible positions, the cashiers and commanders of the great banks and of many commercial establishments being all Chinese. They have the reputation of being willing, obliging and honest, and they go through no end of unpleasant work with the most imperturbable cheerfulness and good humour.

GLASGOW TO THE FRONT.

The harbour of Singapore is magnificent; it seems to form a sort of toll-bar at which all ships bound to and from the Far East must go.

Britain's permission to pass. No wonder our Confucian friends look with anxious eyes at this outpost of our Empire. The portion of the harbour set apart for the P. and O. boats is like a lovely lake, the trees coming down right to the water's edge, and but for the tin smelting works (Glasgow again!) one might fancy oneself far from the madding crowd.

The commercial community is, as usual, largely Scottish, as are our representatives at Government House. To all of them I was indebted for much kindness and hospitality. Under the auspices of Government House I visited the neighbouring territory of Johore and saw the Sultan's fine collection of curios. His country is rising into new importance, thanks to the introduction of the rubber plant.

The Botanic Gardens of Singapore are beautifully planned and show in small compass most of the trees and plants of the tropics. I was fortunate in getting from the superintendent there (as well as at Calcutta) the promise of some interesting specimens for the Corporation.

The work of the municipality is efficiently carried on under the guidance of Colonel Broadrick, who is justly proud of the roads which, macadamised with a reddish material, form a beautiful contrast to the rich green of the vegetation. Great extensions of the water works are in progress, and it is proposed to use the catchment area for the growth of rubber plants for profit, so I do not despair yet of the Corporation of Glasgow agreeing to the afforestation of Ardgoil.

A few muggy days at sea, during which everything on board the Macedonia was soaking, brought us to Hongkong, 10,000 miles from London. Singapore was fine, but I have never seen anything to rival the harbour of Hongkong. The island itself is exceedingly picturesque, and hilly that horses are of no use for the traffic; people must either walk or use rickshas around the base of the hills, and chairs or "dandies," carried by two or three men, on the hill roads.

The valleys between the hills are wonderfully beautiful; in one of them all the cemeteries are situated; it is called the Happy Valley, but whether the cemeteries are there because of that, or whether it is so called because the cemeteries are there, I could never find out. The houses of the European residents are dotted all over the hill-sides, and there is a fine hotel—the Peak—about 2,000 feet above the sea level, reached by electric car.

The Chinese town is exceptionally clean and well kept, and is a very hive of industry. Early and late you find jobs to be done and people going to enjoy it. Many of the best shops are Chinese, and contain exquisite works of art in silver and ivory, not to mention embroideries, fans, silks, sewed work and basket work of all sorts. Here again I found the same generous hospitality which characterises our missionaries of empire everywhere, and I spent a delightful evening at Government House as the guest of Sir Frederick Lugard.—D. M. Stevenson in Glasgow Mail.

H. E. TANG SHAO-YI'S MISSION.

Nine months all but a few days from the date of his departure for the United States and Europe, H.E. Tang Shao-yi has returned to Shanghai and was received on Saturday afternoon with all the honour that is due to one of China's foremost Ministers and ablest men. During those months his Excellency has conferred with the rulers of many countries in more or less close touch with the Far East. His progress has been marked with almost imperial dignity, and he himself has been received with the cordiality that China's envoys will never lack whenever relations with the Western Powers. It is now time to count the actual gain that has resulted, or may yet result from what must certainly have been a very expensive mission. And for the moment it must be confessed that the success of the Special Commissioner's journey is the more difficult to estimate, in that its exact purpose still remains something of a mystery. To return thanks on China's behalf for that portion of the "Boxer" indemnity, still unpaid, which the United States Government had consented to waive was a comparatively small part of H.E. Tang's business. Beyond this we know that he was charged to study the financial systems of the different countries through which he passed. But considering the shortness of his sojourn at each stopping-place, it is difficult to believe that he can have added much to the knowledge that would have been easily procurable in Peking. The rumour current at the time of his leaving America, that he had failed in his efforts to promote an alliance between that country and China, may not be worth very serious attention. It would, however, be interesting to know for what reasons the instructions were sent from Peking, through which, as the Commissioner admitted on his arrival in England, he had been led to cut short his stay in the States.

Whatever the efforts of the past nine months may have succeeded or not have succeeded in accomplishing, it is impossible to tell the extent of the circumstances. If indeed it was to have been his business to draw China and America together in closer understanding—an alliance was at all times too one-sided to be seriously considered—the arbitration treaty signed between the two countries at Washington a day or two after H.E. Tang had left China seemed to be of good augury for the task. But within a week of the Commissioner's landing at San Francisco, the publication of the Japanese-American entente must have dashed any such hopes to the ground. It is true that the terms of the agreement were communicated to the Waikoupe before its signature, and the Japanese were thoroughly approved. But in far America had banded herself with Japan for the protection of China, as one of the stipulations of the compact, it was virtually impossible for her now to enter into any arrangement on terms of equality with the Power to which she had just assumed the position of joint-guardian. Far more serious, however, for the prospects of the mission were the deaths of the late Emperor and Empress Dowager. The principle that "the King never dies," never applicable to an Oriental sovereignty, threatened to break down completely at the death of such a ruler as the late Majesty. That the break between past and present was bridged over with so little apparent effort seemed, at the time, to be a piece of unexpected good fortune, and in some respects it may still be so regarded. But in the light of recent events, a suspicion arises that, if no hand was raised to disturb the order of succession, it was only because there was no one in Peking of sufficient force of character to take the lead. The one strong man and champion of progress in the East was reluctantly pulled down by a combination of minor forces. Since Grand Councillor Yuan's downfall it is quite certain that no one else cares to risk a repetition of his fate; and the hopes that once were built upon the character of the Prince Regent have failed, as yet, to justify themselves.

Yet paradoxically it is, perhaps, in this very confusion now so clearly prevailing at Peking that the best hopes of H.E. Tang's recent journey may be found. What he has succeeded in doing abroad is possibly of far less importance than the fact that he has been absent from China.

From Canton. In coming now to the many problems with which the Empire is faced, he enjoys the double advantage of being able to approach them from a detached point of view and of being absolutely independent of the intrigues of the past seven or eight months. To suppose that his Excellency will risk taking the decided line from which older Ministers have shrunk, is, of course, to indulge in speculations which may or may not be justified by his record in the past. But as President of the Ministry of Finance and High Financial Commissioner, to which post it is understood that the Prince Regent intends to appoint him, he is now returned to his old position, and is thus enabled to take a more detached view of the situation. But since they have recently bound themselves by solemn resolution "entirely to avoid the faction characteristic of Chinese officials" it is to be hoped that they will be ready to work in concert with the central Ministry even if they do not await the Minister's return for personal consultation. How far the provinces will consent to be bound by the rulings of Peking is another matter. But all the most pressing of China's difficulties today resolve themselves into the supreme question of financial reorganization, and the influence of H.E. Tang Shao-yi as an accepted financial expert will be watched with an anxiety proportionate to the universal dread of an impending crisis in the affairs of China.—M. C. D. News.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORTS.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. Erich Georg & Co. write on the 19th inst.:

Our market has ruled dull and inactive, and a small business only has been done during the week under review. The steady demand rate of exchange on London closed at 15.9 1/16, while rates on Shanghai are 7 1/4 for a Bank T/T, and 7 1/2 for the 75% for a three days' sight Private Draft; the rate in Shanghai on this for a three days' sight Private Bill being 7 1/4. Bariliver in London is quoted 24d. and Consols 28 1/2 1/4. The Bank of England rate of discount is 2 1/2 per cent., and the private market rate of discount 1 1/2 per cent.

Bank Shares.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been done in small lots at 390, 395 and 400, closing quiet with sellers at 390, although the London rate has advanced to 395. The National Bank is unchanged at 420. Marine Insurance Shares.—A small lot of Unions fetched 530, at which rate there are sellers. A few North China have been done at 115, 105, and more shares and wanted. In other stocks under this heading nothing has transpired and rates are unchanged.

Fire Insurance Shares.—Some few Hongkong shares traded hands at 345, at which figure the market is steady. Chinas are in demand at 310, with probable sellers at 312 1/2.

Shipping Shares.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat shares continued in request, and business has been done at 33, at which rate more shares are wanted. Indo-China are very quiet and the selling rate is 24 1/2 in Shanghai. The nominal quotation is 24 1/2, while London rates are unchanged. China and Manila, Douglases, as well as Star Ferries, are unchanged, and without business. Shell Transport, in sympathy with a rise in London to 64s. 9d. sellers for Name shares, have buyers locally at 63s. 6d. for Bearer scrip. Union Waterboats sold and are wanted at 311.

Refineries.—Without any sales and unchanged. Mining Shares.—Charbonnages are unchanged. Raubs sold at 304 for fully paid up shares, and have further sellers; the Hongkong Telegraph, of 15th instant, prints the meeting minutes and report for the four weeks ended 21st ult. Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's shares are steady at 118 1/2; the total output of the Company's three mines, for the week ended 21st ult., amounted to 31,247 tons of coal, and the sales during the same period to 32,155 tons.

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks sold at 566 to 564 and a few shares are on offer at 565. Fenwicks, as well as New Amoy Dock Shares, are unchanged. Shanghai Docks sold locally at 112. 8 1/2; our Shanghai wire quotes sellers at 112. 8 1/2; Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves sold at 59 and 58 1/2, and are on offer at latter figure. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves have advanced to 112. 16 1/2, at which rate shares are obtainable.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands, after a further sale at 310, are procurable at 309. A small lot of Kowloon Lands sold at 310. West Points are steady at 316. Old Hongkong Hotels are obtainable at 369, while the new issue has buyers at 38, after sales at that figure. Humphreys Estates continue in request 39 1/2. Shanghai Lands are quoted 120.

Cotton Mills.—Shanghai quotes: Ewas 115, 125, Internationals, 115, 80, Latou King Mews 115, 108, and Seychelles 115, 370, all sellers. Hongkong Cottons have sellers at 58 1/2. Light and Powers dropped to sales at 54, but the market is stronger again, with small buyers at 54 1/2. Hongkong Electric can be placed at 54 1/2 to 50. Dairy Farms were wanted at 54 1/2. Green Island Cements sold at 50 to 52 1/2, and have sellers at 50. In other stocks under this heading there is no change to report and no sales have been made public.

Miscellaneous.—China-Benevolent at 54, China Providents at 50 and old Peak Tramways at 53 1/2, continue in request. Langkats have tumbled to sellers at 11 1/2, 1000 each the 2nd interim dividend of 11 1/2 per share paid on 15th instant. Sino Land Lines can be placed at 54 1/2. Watsons sold and have sellers at 58 1/2. Other stocks under this heading have not been dealt in, and rates are the same as those quoted last.

Reviewing the share business for the week Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write this afternoon:

With the large amount of money lying idle here partly owing to the difficulty in obtaining mortgages, the market naturally expects that stocks would be more in favour, but with few exceptions, there is little improvement in values, and even in a few cases prices have weakened. A certain amount of attention is now being paid to Rubber shares, and quite a fair business has been done with Singapore and London.

The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., have declared a final dividend of 12s. 2d. for the year ended 30th April, 1900.

It is announced that the Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd., have declared a final dividend of 10s. for 1900, and an interim dividend of 1s. for account of 1900.

Fire Insurances.—During the early part of the week China Fire was sold at 311, but 310 is all that is being offered now. Hongkong Fire continues firm at 345.

Shipping.—China and Manilla are obtainable at 50. Douglases are unchanged and with no business to report at 56. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are still in request at 33. Shell Transports have hardened, and are wanted at 64 1/2. Indo-Chinas, when the result of the last year's working became known, weakened considerably, the price in Shanghai falling to 115. 30 and shares might be obtainable elsewhere somewhat on the equivalent of 115. We quote them 56 1/2 but there are absolutely no buyers coming forward. The London price is also down, viz., 115. 15/- for preferred and 115. 5/- for deferred shares. It is officially announced that the general managers are in receipt of a telegram from London to the effect that the annual general meeting of shareholders will take place on the 19th inst., that 10,000 has been transferred from Reserve Fund and 10,000 from underwriting account which will then stand at 1,488,591 and that 1,553,588 has been written off, for depreciation. The balance of 1,553,588 then remaining at credit of Profit and Loss account for the year 1900, it is proposed to carry forward.

Refineries.—China Sugars can be placed at 335. Luxons are quiet at 515. Perak Sugars have been sold in the North at 115. 270.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings are on offer in the North at 118 1/2. Raubs have declined to 39 with sellers.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have ruled weak and buyers offer no more than 55. Sales of Whampoa Docks have been put through at 564, and more can probably be placed. Shanghai Docks, owing to forced sales for June Settlement in the North, have declined, but buyers are again coming forward, and sales have taken place at 112. 8 1/2. Hongkong Wharves have weakened to 115. 160, but buyers prevail.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels, old, have been dealt in to a fair extent at 568. The new shares are wanted at 538. Hongkong Lands are offering at the reduced rate of 308. Humphreys Estates have strengthened to 39 1/2 with further buyers, after sales. Shanghai Lands are wanted in the North at 120.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are out of favour at 58 1/2, further rise in Ewas has taken place and they have been sold at 115. 12 1/2. In other Northern Mills we make the following changes according to latest mail advices from the North. Internationals, 115. 80 sellers. Lau King Mews, 115. 80 sellers and Soy Chee, 115. 375 nominal.

Miscellaneous.—China Benevolent are still on the upward move and after sales at 54 1/2 and 54 1/2 are quoted at 54 1/2. China Light and Powers have buyers at 56 1/2 and China Providents at 560. Dairy Farms are required for at 54 1/2 but none are to be had at a higher rate. Green Island Cements have been sold at 50 to 52 1/2 and 50, and more are required for at the latter rate. Langkats have experienced a smart recovery, as, after having dropped to 115. 975, are wanted at 115. 1045. Sumatras have weakened to 115. 165, at which figure sales are reported from the North.

Exchange.—The Bank selling rate on London is 119 1/16 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74 1/2.

Dividends Payable. Shanghai Docks.—Final of 12s. 2d. for year ended 30th April, 1900. Shell Transports.—Final of 12s. 2d. for 1900 and interim of 1s. for account 1900.

Forward Settlements.—The following dates have been fixed by the Stockholders' Association of Hongkong for Forward Settlements:—

June Settlement 25th June.
July " 30th July.
August " 30th August.
September " 29th September.
October " 29th October.
November " 29th November.

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 25th instant, Messrs. Phirozshah B. Petit & Co. write:—Our last circular was dated the 11th instant. The floods in the interior have not yet subsided, hence Chinese dealers are unwilling to make large purchases. Previous forward purchases are coming in, which also had the effect of a curtailment of business. Prices show no change.

No. 208.—A small business passed at current rates.

No. 164.—Business was done in selected threads only.

No. 132.—No much in favour.

No. 102.—Selected threads changed hands at current rates.

No. 85.—Nothing doing.

No. 68.—Ruled weak.

Market closes steady.

Sales:—75 bales of No. 67, 625 bales of No. 100, 125 bales of No. 122, 100 bales of No. 164, and 225 bales of No. 208; in all about 1,150 bales.

Arrivals:—Per steamers Japan, Yatorifu Maru, Perla, Lightning and Astoria about 9,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock:—About 30,000 bales.

Unchanged:—We quote to-day as follows:—

India T.T. at Rs. 133 1/2 per cent.
Demand " 133 1/2
London T.T. " Sh. 1.04 1/2 = 5
Demand " 1.04 1/2 = 5
Shanghai " Tis. 74 1/2 = 100.
Silver " 74 1/2 per oz.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 119 1/16

Do do demand 119 1/16

Do do 6 months sight 119 1/16

France—Bank T.T. 119 1/16

Amer.—Bank T.T. 119 1/16

Germany—Bank T.T. 11

The cruiser *Andromeda* has arrived home from the China Station, with the relieved crew of the *Bedford* and other ratings from the ships of the China Squadron.

A CORONER'S inquiry was held last Monday afternoon at the magistracy to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of a coolie who lost his life in a tunnel at Shatin about three weeks ago. A verdict of "death from asphyxia" was recorded.

We are contentedly informed by the local agent of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 5th June amounted to 31,655 tons and the sales during the period to 24,047 tons.

PRINCE Ito resigned his post of Resident-General of Korea on 14th inst. in favour of Viscount Son, and succeeded by Marshal Yamagata as President of the Privy Council. The Emperor of Japan has issued a rescript eulogizing Prince Ito's services in Korea.

Two petty officers of the American Squadron now in Japanese waters, who were charged with having stolen gun-fittings from their ships, have been sentenced to five years' imprisonment each. A bluejacket, found to have been an accomplice, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

News of a sad harbour fatality reached us late yesterday afternoon (22nd inst.), when a petty officer belonging to one of the warships at present on the China Station lost his life by falling between two torpedo-boats. The funeral took place at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon and was largely attended.

The appeal case in the matter of His Excellency the Governor versus Mr. Chu Ping—a land reclamation question—which readers will remember, and which has been reported fully in our columns, will be heard before the Full Court on Monday morning. The application was made by Sir Henry Berkeley.

Information has been received by Mr. Amos P. Wilder, Consul-General for the United States at Shanghai, that ex-President Fairbanks, who has been paying a visit to Japan, will proceed with his party to Korea and China and after wards go to Russia and Scandinavia for the summer, returning to China and the Philippines in September.

ONE hundred Chinese have laid hands upon six Japanese raftsmen on the lower reaches of the Yalu River. H.E. Hui Liang, Governor of Manchuria, has telegraphed instructions that the necessary steps be taken to release the captives and restore order. Five hundred troops have been dispatched to the disturbed locality from Fenghuangcheng.

A WRITER in the *Shanghai Mercury* says: "When is a broker not a broker?" is the very latest conundrum. Various answers are given. One is, "When instead of selling he is sold." Another, "When the Law says he mustn't take the profit." Another, "When he's too much concerned." Still another, with a spice of gall and much truth in it, "When the market goes in his favour."

Mr. Mackenzie King, Canada's representative at the Opium Conference recently held at Shanghai, has returned to Ottawa. During his visit to the East he took occasion to investigate the question of Oriental immigration into Canada and reports that the arrangements effected by Canada with China, Japan, and the Indian authorities a year ago are working to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

WITH reference to the report of the Police Court case appearing in our last Tuesday's issue, our attention has been called to the fact that the man who was reported to have been charged with having brought up the case, it was Mr. George Hoggarth who proceeded against Miss Elizabeth Marshall for using abusive and insulting language. Mr. Marshall issued a cross-summons for assault. Both parties were bound over to keep the peace.

REUTERS' Peking correspondent is to be congratulated on the fact that at the ordinary general meeting of Reuters' Telegram Co. in London last month, the chairman, Admiral Sir John C. Dalrymple-Hay, said that they were first with the news of the death of the Empress Dowager and special attention to their interests in the Celestial Empire, but progress was slow for while news services were appreciated, it was not yet sufficiently understood that telegrams and agencies involved expense for which a return must be found. These remarks applied more particularly to North China.

A PETROLEUM spring is reported to have been discovered in a well near a house occupied by a small shopkeeper at Morimura, north of Oishi, on the Hanchin electric line. It appears that an inmate of the house, when washing her face, noticed that the water had a strong smell of petroleum; and then saw oil floating on the surface of the water. A large quantity of water was drawn from the well, when it was found that a plentiful supply of oil came up with it. The oil burnt well on being ignited, and it is supposed that a quantity of petroleum is lying beneath the ground. An application has accordingly been filed with the authorities for permission to sink a proper well, and pump the oil out.

MESSERS. Wheelock & Co. write under date Shanghai, June 17, 1909: "Our home market to Europe, has been fairly active since last week, but to America things are rather at a standstill owing to the uncertainty about the new duty which, it is rumoured, is to be placed on tea into the United States, a question which is not expected to be settled for another couple of weeks. Coastwise—We have been passing through a bad stage of depression since last writing and there is practically no demand in any direction; rates have declined all round and although there is not much actual "loose" tonnage seeking employment it is increasingly difficult to find work for the vessels coming into the market."

The presiding members of the Ministry of Finance, have proposed to adopt two denominations of silver coins as principal medium of currency, namely, one dollar coins, to be six mace five candareens in weight and to exchange for one hundred copper cents, and one and a half dollar coins to be of nine mace seven candareens fine in weight, and equivalent to one hundred and fifty copper cents. There would then be subsidiary coins of 50, 20 and 10 cents denominations, with a white metal coin at the value of twenty to a dollar. As to copper coins, there would be two cents, one cent, five, two, and one cent. One hundred cash would exchange for ten cents and one thousand cash for one dollar. In order to ensure success in the proposition, Duke Tai Tse, the President, is carefully considering the subject before coming to a decision.

Shipping.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.	ARRIVAL.	DEPART.
Adonia, Ger. s.s., 3,375, J. Ernst, 18th June, Portland, Or. via Japan. Ports: 19th May, Flou and Coals.—P. & A. S. S. Co.		
Arratoon, Apian, Br. s.s., 2,951, A. Stewart, 21st June, Moji 16th June, Coal and Gen.—D. S. & Co. Ltd.		
Beano, Br. s.s., 1,015, J. Henderson, 20th June, Moji 14th June, Coal.—G. L. & Co.		
Cambyes, Br. s.s., 2,045, Bainbridge, 19th June, New York and Sabang 25th April, Korosine.—S. O. Co.		
Chanan, Br. s.s., 1,349, J. H. Brown, 25th June, Canton 24th June, Gen.—B. & S.		
Derwent, Br. s.s., 1,562, J. Jenkins, 22nd June, Saigon 18th June, Rice.—Max. Fat & Co.		
Drifter, Nor. s.s., 1,102, J. Bing, 21st June, Swatow 20th June, Ballast.—H. A. L.		
Empress of China, Br. s.s., 3,045, W. Davidson, R.M.S., 24th June, Vancouver, B.C. 3rd June, and Shanghai 21st, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.		
E. F. Ferdinand, Aust. s.s., 3,843, E. Nische, 25th June, Kobe and Shanghai 21st June, Gen.—S. W. & Co.		
Faunang, Br. s.s., 1,410, S. Malkin, 19th June, Saigon 15th June, Rice and Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.		
Fri, Nor. s.s., 866, C. Waale, 24th June, Maipony 19th June, and Holbow, 22nd, Pige and Bolls.—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.		
Frihuf, Nor. s.s., 801, O. Andersen, 20th June, Wuhu 15th June, Rice.—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.		
Friya, Nor. s.s., 770, C. S. Christensen, 25th June, Bangkok 18th June, Rice.—Kean Thy Long.		
Fukui Maru, Jap. s.s., 4,178, K. Nakagawa, 21st June, from Moji, Coal.—M. B. K.		
Germania, Ger. s.s., 1,000, H. Fluegel, 17th June, Sydney 27th April, Copra.—S. & Co.		
Hong, Br. s.s., 2,056, J. Home, 24th June, Peking and Singapore 17th June, Gen.—Joo Tok Sing.		
Lopang, Br. s.s., 1,397, J. M. Hay, 22nd June, Java 14th June, Sugar.—J. M. & Co.		
Hutchow, Br. s.s., 3,217, E. Forsyth, 25th June, Swatow 24th June, Gen.—B. & S.		
Ichang, Br. s.s., 1,328, Tuebben, 25th June, Chefoo 20th June, Gen.—B. & S.		
Kanashima Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,808, S. Kori, 24th June, Moji 17th June, Coal.—M. B. K.		
Kaifu Maru, Br. s.s., 1,003, Suda, 22nd June, Moji 17th June, Coal.—M. B. K.		
Keong, Br. s.s., 1,115, J. Kohler, 20th June, Swatow 19th June, Gen.—B. & S.		
Kiang, Br. s.s., 1,222, H. Uddin, 25th June, Canton 24th June, Gen.—Tong Lee & Co.		
Kohichang, Ger. s.s., 1,292, C. Rosinsky, 23rd June, Bangkok 15th June, Rice.—B. & S.		
Korea, Am. s.s., 5,651, S. Sandberg, 21st June, San Francisco via Ports: 21st May, and Manila 18th June, Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.		
Kwong, Br. s.s., 1,436, W. P. Baker, 25th June, Canton 24th June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.		
Liaison, Br. s.s., 1,340, D. C. H. Frampton, 22nd June, Saigon 18th June, Rice.—Wo Fat Sing.		
Lightning, Br. s.s., 1,625, A. E. Gentles, 22nd June, Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 16th June, Gen.—D. S. & Co. Ltd.		
Manchu Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,254, T. Chiba, 25th June, Moji 19th June, Coal.—T. K. K.		
Mavis King, Rus. s.s., 2,474, E. Stringer, 25th June, Chin-wan-tao 18th June, Coal.—C. M. & Co.		
Neumantia, Ger. s.s., 2,794, H. Feldmann, 14th June, Moji 8th June, Coal.—H. A. L.		
Nippon, Aust. s.s., 4,216, C. A. Paulsen, 19th June, Yokohama via Kobe and Moji 13th June, Gen.—M. & Co.		
Nord, Br. s.s., 1,748, Fadd, 13th June, Singapore 5th June, Oil.—Mr. Geo. McBain.		
Prinz Sigismund, Ger. s.s., 1,844, D. Lenz, 25th June, Sydney 3rd June, and Manila 22nd, Gen.—M. & Co.		
Rubi, Br. s.s., 1,619, R. W. Almond, 21st June, Manila 19th June, Gen.—S. T. & Co.		
Samsen, Ger. s.s., 998, Pedersen, 22nd June, Bangkok 12th June, Rice.—B. & S.		
Shantung, Br. s.s., 1,835, Robinson, 20th June, Canton 19th June, Gen.—B. & S.		
Sikh, Br. s.s., 3,231, Atkinson, 24th June, London via Ports: 15th May, Gen.—D. & Co. Ltd.		
Spir, Nor. s.s., 870, W. Horn, 24th June, Wuhu 19th June, Rice.—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.		
Sui Mow, Ger. s.s., 1,857, R. Anders, 20th June, Borneo 18th June, Timber.—H. A. L.		
Tacoma Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,830, H. Yamamoto, 18th June, Moji 14th June, Gen.—O. S. K.		
Taming, Br. s.s., 1,343, A. Somerville, 25th June, Manila 22nd June, Gen.—B. & S.		
Tango Maru, Jap. s.s., 4,057, S. Ishikawa, 22nd June, Shanghai 19th June, Flour, Coal and Milk.—N. Y. K.		
Tjikini, Dut. s.s., 2,487, H. Koops, 24th June, Macassar 16th June, Gen.—J. C. J. L.		
Welsh Prince, Br. s.s., 3,100, Shipherd, 24th June, New York 8th May, Gen.—A. K. Co.		

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessel.	From.	Agents.	Date.
Sumatra, Ger. schooner, 520, C. Nanev, 22nd May, New Guinea 30th April, Gen.—M. & Co.			

Steamers Expected.

Vessel.	From.	Agents.	Date.
Chiehua, Shanghai, B. & S., June 27			
Yochow, Moji, B. & S., June 27			
Kouang Si, Singapore, W. M., June 28			
Hijiro Maru, Shanghai, N. Y. K., June 28			
Namsang, Singapore, J. M. & Co., June 29			
Takasaki Maru, Japan, N. Y. K., June 29			
Siddon Maru, Japan, T. K. K., June 30			
Kiat, Colombo, M. & Co., June 30			
Said via, Singapore, P. & O. Co., June 30			
Totom Maru, Singapore, N. Y. K., July 1			
Kumang, Calcutta, J. M. & Co., July 1			
Laisang, Calcutta, J. M. & Co., July 1			
Monteagle, Vancouver, C. P. R. Co., July 1			
Taiyuan, Sydney, B. & S., July 14			

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.	At Keelock Dock.
Lekin,	"
Honam,	"
Glenogla,	"
Argon,	"
TAIKOO DOCKS.	At Quarry Bay Docks.
Maple Leaf,	"
Anhol,	"
Hangchow,	"

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. H. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID-UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	QUOTATIONS LAST QUOTE TRADE SET.	CLOSED QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	100,000.	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$2,006,254	{ Final of £2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8 = \$16.24	58 1/2	{ \$1,200,000 & 4 London 200 1/2
National Bank of China, Limited	99,985	67	68	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$10,223	\$2 (London 3/8) for 1903		\$2 1/2
MARINE INSURANCE.								
Ganton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000.	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$213,757 \$211,950 \$213,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,747 Tls. 118,277 \$1,000,000	none	\$14 for 1907	72 1/2	\$100 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	41 1/2	45	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,				